

W. H. 1791
T H E
F L O R I S T S
V A D E - M E C U M .

Being a Choice Compendium of what-
ever worthy Notice hath been Extant

F O R T H E

Propagation, Raising, Planting, Encrea-
sing, and Preserving the rarest

F l o w e r s a n d P l a n t s

T H A T

Our Climate and Skill (in mixing,
making and meliorating apted Soils to each
Species) will perswade to live with us.

W I T H

Several NEW EXPERIMENTS,
for raising NEW VARIETIES, for
their most advantageous management.

In a more particular Method than ever
yet Publish'd.

Together with Directions what to do
each Month throughout the Year, in both Or-
chard and Flower-Garden.

The Second Edition.

By *Samuel Gilbert, Philereamus.*

L O N D O N, Printed for. T. S. and B. Cox
next Door to the Old Dog Tavern in Ludgate-
street, 1690.

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W. H. 1712

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Flowers and Plants

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Jos: Banks

to the most accomplish'd and excellent Lady, Margaret Packington, worthy Consort to the Honoured Sir John Packington, of Westwood, near Worcester, Knight and Baronet.

With Reverence, like th' Indians to their Sun,

These Verses humble Feet presume to run,
And lay this Book within your milder Rays,
Whose taking Charms so powerfully sways
The Judgments of admiring Mortals, while
You please to deign the favour of a smile:
None unto this Flowery Tract be shown,
Which neither cares nor fears a common frown.
From Birth, your Breeding, Beauty, famous Parts,
Crown you here Queen regent of all Hearts,
As qualified, and Goddess of my Flowers,
By your command, let no inferiour powers
With their ill Breath infect what is all yours:
That with advanced heads, in transports stand
And, if accepted by so fair a Hand;

All in their Orders rankt, as they appear
In your rich Livery, they yearly wear.
And therefore bound to wait you in your Bower
To be divertisement for vacant Hours:
And first present themselves (as thinking meet)
Each Flower doing Pennance in a Sheet
For thus presuming, with a Pride too heady,
To have as Amblers gainst censures ready
A Reverend Bishop, and a virtuous Lady.
Thus this Compendium ventures, out it came
To appear in Fashion of so bright a name;
Let your Beams Madam, then propitious be,
How fortunate my Book, how proud.

S. G.

T O

TO THE
READER.

TIS a piece of Moroseness I am seldom guilty of, when a civil Stranger is at the Door, not to invite him to partake what Entertainment the House affords. Those of Acquaintance may not for that needless Ceremony, but use the same freedom they allow their receiver, and such as I presume the Courteous Reader (being only such that I now write) affords me; and therefore without A-la-mode Preambles, he is welcome to enter, that is the least Lover of flowers; but those that think the Divertisement too easie or effeminate, preferring a piece of Bacon or Cabbage, before Natures choicest Dishes, advantag'd by Art; or a Clove Fly-flower because 'tis good to make Syrup off, before all the rest of its dainty kinds, is welcomer (if possible) stay out; and indeed is forbid Reading or censuring what he understands not, or hath no

To the Reader

affection for. The following old Latin, being in
all Ages veris'd,

Pauci intelligunt, multi reprehendant,
Et sicut canes, ignotos semper allatrant,

'Tis not for these, but those that have some
understanding, or Love to Flowers, that I took
this pains in collecting whatever is worth no-
tice on this Subject, being able to Judge what
was Legendary, and impos'd falsities on the be-
lief of the Ignorant, and what was truth from
my own experience; being inform'd by my long
Converse with the best Florist of his time, viz.
John Rea my Father-in-law, whose skill and
collection were alike famous, and since his death
most of each in my possession, newer Flowers and
ways of their management and production, I
have since attain'd: And indeed should con-
demn that capacity and ingenuity to be but shal-
low and dull, that having the skill of another
especially such an one as before mentioned, and
not add something to it.

If Jackanapes on Giants shoulders be,
He hath no Eyes, or else can farther see

I follow not the Method most Authors have
in Writing of all Bulbous rooted Flowers by
themselves, and all Tuberous and Grumous
rooted

To the Reader.

rooted Flowers so too, &c. but as more natural, you will find the Flowers treated on successively as they blow one after another, and as they appear in each Month, under the Titles of which, you will find their Names, brief descriptions and ways of their management both for their preservation; increase and procuring new Faces to each kind, the last being the greatest skill as well as satisfaction to a Florist; wherein I leave out many obsolete and overdated Flowers, to make room for many new ones, that yearly grow into our Acquaintance: and also all, or any Bumbastick Words that our last Author in Octavo, declaims against, yet uses, the other-ways very ingenious, this Tract being really designed for the benefit of the meanest Florist, that perhaps understands not how, or hath not the conveniency of searching a Dictionary to know the meaning of Esculent, Horti culture, Sterilize, edible, irrigate, &c. when plain English had been as easie to Write, more useful and less pedantick: avoiding also all useless notions and airy fancies, becoming only a Romance not a Book wholly design'd for Practice, as this is, to put the best in mind, what each Month to do, and instructing most, how in many particulars not hitherto printed or divulged; each direction from the beginning to the end being a experimented Truth, and the whole fitted for Pocket Companion to all Lovers of Flowers and their Propagation.

To the Reader.

A Divertisement more healthful to our bodies,
by often stirring in the Earth, beneficial to our
Souls by our daily converse with the matter
whence we were at first Created, and to what
we must return, each Flower showing the Pro-
vidence of Almighty God, and that we may
read him in these his beautiful Handy-works,
that so diaper our Gardens.

Each Plant's Ingravened with a Heavenly
Name,
Like the Hyacinthea stamp'd with Ajax
Name.

Whilst Nature sporteth in such variations,
Guided by God to raise our contemplations.
We Rabbin-like, Mysteriously should spell
Who gives us Light, by each dark Syllable.
And if to Earth such glorious Carpers given,
Hence raise our Admirations up to Heaven.

Being attended with much more (nay all)
Innocency, fewer (nay no) evil circumstances,
than either that time which is too much lavished
away in Hunting, Hawking, Bowling, Drink-
ing, Drabbing, Dicing, &c. wherein is as
much pains taken, if not more, without refund-
ing Pleasure (rather, nay certain evil effects)
remaining, than there is or can be trouble in the
other; there being delight in the management,
not much more proceeding the preceded labour in
the

The Epistle.

the enjoyment, in the various increase of those rich ornaments that more than recompence our Industry therein, without putting us to the charge (as many useless things do) of either Meate or Drink: these considerations well weighed, who would not consider his greatest Grandfathers employ, Adams, King Solomons Study, and doubt practice in this Art? for the pleasure of which, many Kings have retired themselves and become their own Operators and not only consider it, but spend some time and pains in it, for the pleasure and profit of it; But some Gentlemen say they have found neither in it, and I must answer them, for the ensuing Reason; few Gentlemen understanding it themselves, either hire ill Gardiners or if they light of a good one, but for a Year, who not sure of his stay hath no Incouragement, does not, or if he endeavour'd, could not in that time bring his designs to perfection; so that either by ill ones long stay, or a good ones too short abode, this Art is abused and undervalued: Therefore my advice is to those that understand not this Art in themselves, in the hiring of a Gardiner, take Counsel of them that do, and give him Assurance of his stay for five or six Years, and then if the success of his Labours answer not his Masters, both pleasure and profit, let me bear the blame; provided he hath allowed him sufficient help and expences he must be at in his collections both for Flowers, Wall-Fruit, and Standards: I meddle not at present

A

with

The Epistle, &c.

with Fruit Trees, it being well done by Mr. angford in a Pocket Volumn of casie price: I what here done about Flowers be as acceptable, it may be profitable to those that love them, If shall be well paid in making this Compendium; in it publishing what my own Experience hath found out, to the advantage of the subject w^e treated on, and its true Lovers, though to the disadvantage of the Mercenary Flower Catchers about London, or some that are of the same Stamp scatter'd up and down the Country, fathering new Names on old Flowers to enhance their price; and if a Plant of value and a rarity, tho you pay dear for it, unless you receive it in Flower, you shall to your cost and disappointment experience their Unfaithfulness; this I thought a necessary Caution for my Courteous Reader, e're I Writ to him my

V A L E.

The

The necessary Tools and Instruments for Gardening.

A Screen for Fining.
A Wier Riddle for sifting Earth.
Spades two, a bigger and a less.
Shovels two, a bigger and a less.
Howes of several sizes.
Pruning Hook and Knife.
Grafting Knives, Saw, Chissel and Mallet.
Pen-knife, Scizers.
Line and Rule.
Trowels, broad, narrow, and hollow.
Garden Sheers, a Hammer.
Iron Rakes two, a bigger and longer in the head
a shorter, with Teeth thicker set.
A Rake with a broad head, without Teeth for
smoothing the Earth in a Bed.
Several twig Baskets or Whiskets, and Birch
Besomes.
Watering Pots, one with a head full of small
holes

~~holes; another only with a Pipe; another
with a small Neck, the bottom full of holes.~~

The first is to Water Plants in Summer.

The second to water Pots with rank Water,
wherein the Dung of Sheep, Poultry, &c.
hath been steeped, that it may be put to the
Roots without staining the Leaves.

The third being put into Water, will rise from the
bottom, which will stay in so long, as you stop
out the air with your Thumb at the top; this
serves to water young and tender seedlings of
Auricula Gilliflowers and such like without
washing the earth from them, for by the motion
of your Thumb, you may cause the Water to
fall gently upon them, more or less, as you
shall desire.

THE

THE FLORISTS VADE-MECUM.

*A Gardens Situation, Soil, and apted Composts
for the same: With Gravel Walks, Bor-
ders, and Plots.*

THE Situation of a Garden ought to be in free and open Air to the East and South, but South East is to be preferred, and the North defended by the House or tall Trees. The soil ought to be good deep and light, which if dry and warm, then level is most commodious; if cold and moist, the declining or shelving towards the Sun is best; a loamy Land the sadder the colour the better, and best with a sandy mixture, but it must be mellow withal.

If your Land be not so natural, it must be made so by Art.

As for your Clay Land, make Channels to draw the water from it, which such Land long contains, and if it continues stiff cold and moist, then dig is often, throwing it on heaps or ridges, the Sun and Frosts will meliorate it: Mix with it a great deal of Sea sand, if it be to be had, for want whereof River or Brook sand,

land, on the sand that the Land floods have left, according to the quantity of your Ridges, filling the Gutter's 'twixt the heaps or rows with old Thatch, either of Straw, Broom, Fern, or Heath, mixing it with the earth in those Trenches you intend for beds for your flowers. Your Allies or Walks need not the trouble, for the barrenner they are the better. Had you peat or turf-ashes, 'twere excellent for mixing with this kind of soil, in want whereof any ashes may be used, but in greater quantity. Lime is good also, the bottom of Wood piles sawdust, all sorts of rotten wood or all these mention'd, if to be had, often turned over will make the best improvement, not forgetting a considerable quantity of old *Cow dung*.

Chalky Land, being also naturally cold, is to be improved by warm and light composts, and to be dealt with all as your Clay ground, but more moderately.

Marly Land, is cold and heavy, yet rich and deep, turning it up, often exposing it to the Air turns it to good earth, but mix it with warm and light compositions.

Sandy Land, is the best for your use of the four last mention'd, and best improved, mixing marle, the mud of ponds, lakes or standing waters, a supply of which it often requires; but mix not with it hot dung, but make use of the most cooling.

Towards some of these will you find your ground related, and accordingly must you use means to improve it, and suitable to the Plants or Flowers you intend to bestow therein; and because dung is used in all, you must know.

That *Horse dung* is best for Plants of quick digestion and groweth, for Trees or Plants that shoot much in a year, for it yeilds a great fume, and they cannot dispose of it.

Cow dung is excellent for most sorts of rare flowers if first it be thorow rotten, then dried and beaten to dust, and some fine fresh earth mixed with it.

Deers Dung, is much of the nature of Cows or Oxen, but more proper for tender and smallest Plants.

Sheeps dung, of the same nature, which put into water so much that by stirring may turn it to a pap, and when dissolv'd, mix with it fine sifted earth four or five times more in quantity than the Sheeps dung, this is an excellent compost for most fibrous rooted flowers, the tuberous also effect this mixture, such a mixture of Neats dung is good for the same uses, and better if you are forced to transplant a good flower in the Summer out of its season; for planted in it, the liquid matter so adheres to it so cooling and moist, that it will cause the plant to thrive as well as if it had been planted in its proper season.

Swines dung by their trampling where they feed, and by their often urining, which by that means trod in to the earth, 'tis so improved into such a compost, it kills that rankness of some light and rich soils that breed Canker worms, over vermine, and insects that destroy your choicest plants, and is a rich fat and cooling manure successfully used in Flower or Kitchen Gardens, but most excelling for fruit Trees.

Asses dung comes near the nature of Deers or Sheeps dung, &c. but not so rich.

Pigeons, nay of all Corn fed Fowl, is primarily very hot, especially Pigeons, their dung laid in a heap in the air and moistned till its heat is over, makes a rich improver of your Gardens.

Mud of ponds, if your ground light, use stiff mud, if your soil stiff or cold use light or sandy mud: there is no Garden grounds but one of these is good for.

Saw-dust, after it hath lain in a moist place till rotten, having its sharpness abated, hath the nature of *Rotten wood*, or wood pile dust, but the chiefest is rotten Willow or Willow earth, to make a light soil for fibrous rooted flowers and chiefly for *Auricula's*.

Ashes are good, unless they have been buckt withal, when they are hurtful; but chiefly the Ashes of any vegetables burned are most advantagious, the Ashes of

like

like vegetables you intend to set in the earth mix with them.

Rotten straw mixed with earth makes it light and pleasing bed for best *Anemones*, as well as other flowers with fibrous roots.

Green slime of standing waters dried and beaten small in fine dust, and then mixed with good fresh earth is very successfully used in raising several sorts of flower seeds.

Of these several sorts of compost, as you shall stand in need of, ought you yearly to make provision, that you may have them ready when occasion to use them, as you will find in the following tract directed.

Walks.

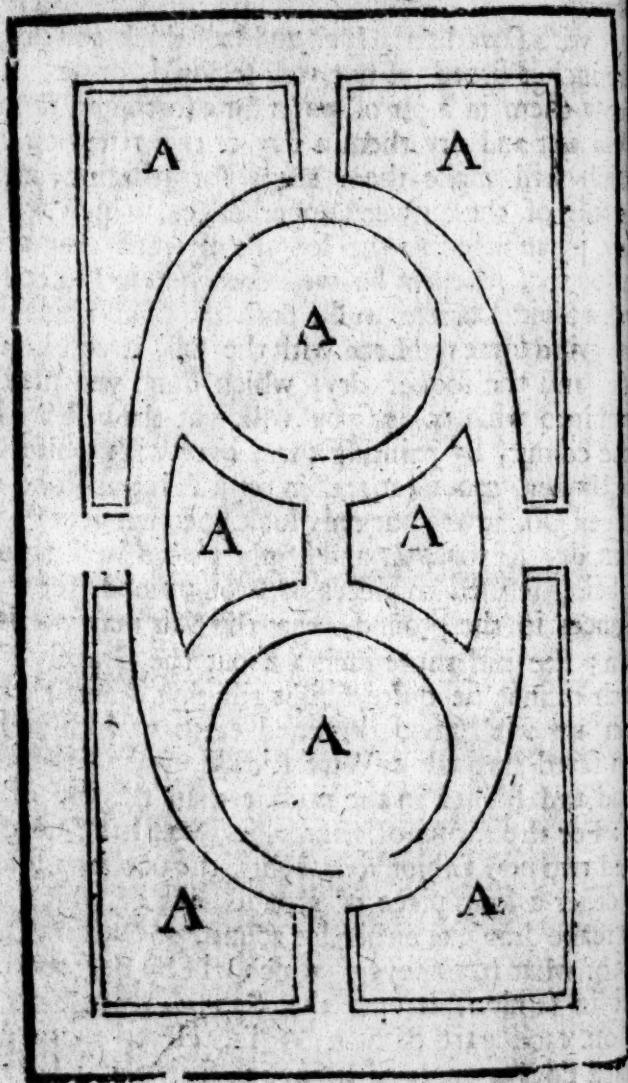
Thus for the earth in the beds of your Garden, for your Walks therein: First take away all good soil in them below the roots of any Grass or Weeds: fill them two or three inches with coarse Gravel unscreen'd, laying it round and higher, in the middle then role it well afterwards with screened Gravel, lay it two inches more thick upon it, keeping it in the same proportion as before-mention'd, rolling it oft and well, but the sides next your beds should be laid a foot and half or two foot according to the breadth of your Walk, with good Turf, from whence the heat of the Sun cannot be reflected as from the Gravel to the prejudice of the neighbouring flowers, making them much sooner lose their beauty and leaves.

Borders and Beds.

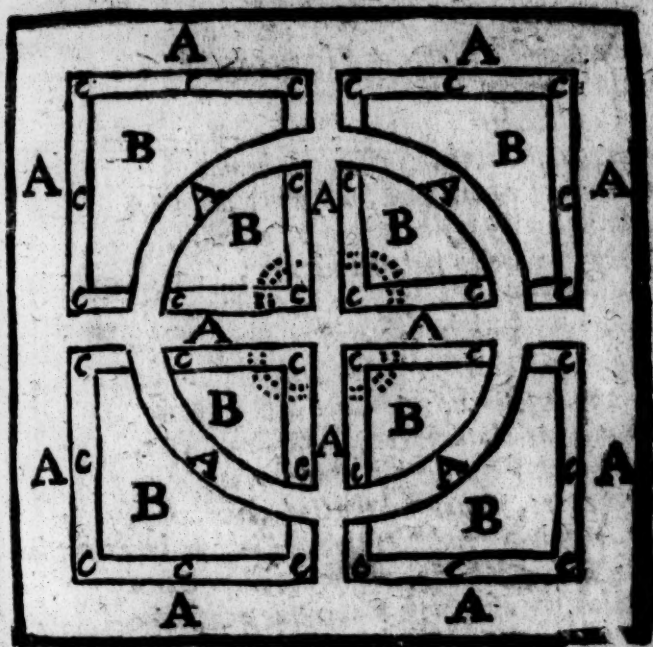
If your Borders and Beds be set with stone, which is the noblest and most chargeable, if well workt and moulded let it be such that will not moulder, pill and crack, as I have seen many.

If set with bricks, which is next, let them be well
 arnt.

If with sawed rail, Inch and half thick at least, and
 ve inches broad, if not well season'd, or new sawed,
 row them in a pit of water for a fortnight, then take
 em out and dry them a day or two gently on a Kill,
 hich will make them ready for plaining, and cy-
 ering of the outward upper Edges, which when e-
 ry piece fitted to the lengths of work they are in-
 ended for, let them be well drenched in Linseed Oyl
 th a Swines brizle brush, both the in and outside, if
 ou grind some red Lead with the Oil, it will bind the
 ster and the sooner dry, which done you may put
 em into what colour you will, but the best is a light
 one colour, by painting them over with white Lead
 d Umber, ground together on a Painters stone with
 nseed Oil, it will not only look fine, but very durable
 hen dry set together and firmly placed in the ground
 being fastned to pieces of strong wood, set at such
 nances in the ground, that the Sun may not warp
 em; the rail three inches about the Gravel Walk,
 hich cannot be quite finisht till that done, then fill
 em up with good skreened earth or such as hath
 en sifted through a Wire Riddle, laying the earth
 und and higher in the middle than the top of the
 l: For the forms of your plors, you have here in-
 ted two new fashion'd draughts, the one for a square,
 e other a long piece of ground, out of which may
 u make draughts either for round, or Oval wall Gar-
 ns of what size soever, which will by degrees come
 oft in fashion, having the Sun-beams cast once a
 y on each part of such Walls, either outward or
 ward side, a great advantage to fruit planted against
 em.



A is Grass, the rest gravel walks, but the narrow borders rail'd and fill'd with good sifted earth for Flowers, if the middle be an oval undivided, it will look as well, This plot serves well for an oblong,



A is Gravel walks. *B* is Grass. *C* is rail'd Borders
fill'd with good earth for Flowers.

This for a square Garden, you may make the middle
there of a Circle unbroken, with a Statue in the mid-
dle thereof, if not a Fountain, and other Statutes, one
at each corner, or as your fancy shall guide you, but
then you must cut off the innermost corner of the
square as the prickd lines direct you.

Were I employ'd a Garden to contrive,
Therein to plant each beauteous Vegetive;
First then my Walls so fashioned should be,
Each side and part the Sun each day should see:
So that the Fruits within, or outside set
In equal share of's ripening beams should get.
A Fountain in the midst should so be plac'd,
By which the Plot should not be only grac'd,
But that one Spring should force the water out
In seeming show'rs of Rain, each part about
Farther or shorter distance, more or less,
Water so big, or smaller drops shall press.

As the inclosed Plants or Flowers require;
 Gentle or fiercer rain, to your desire.
 Invented shades to keep our Sol's South flames,
 And contrivances to inforce his beams,
 As nature of each Plant shall want his aid,
 Or those that by his heat may be dismay'd,
 Assisting Nature by industrious Art;
 To perfect every Plant in every part,
 But not like some, whose crimes do rise so high
 Boldly to pull down Heavens Deity.
 I hate that so sordid ignorance doth dispence
 With making Nature God, slight Providence,
 But each Vegetive best orderd prove
 Such Letters, so may feel the God above,
 That Men may read him thence, and make each Clod
 Speak God of Nature, make not Nature God:
 But Blaz'ner of his wise providence and power,
 First made, then so preserves each Plant and Flower.

JANUARY, towards the latter end.

Violets.

LUcium Bulbosum præcox minus. The lesser early
 bulbous Violet, cometh into view, on a small
 stalk about seven or eight inches high, from between
 two pale green narrow leaves, being a small pendulous
 flower, with three pointed milk white leaves on the
 out side, with three shorter, edged or tipped with
 green, fashioned like a Cup, their inside green, from
 a bulbous root, round like that of a Daffadil; a com-
 mon flower, yet not to be wanted, because when none
 other appears that does, though in the Snow, whence
 called Snow-flower, or Snow-drops, they increase by
 roots, indeed too fast, therefore their pods are to be
 pull'd off when going to seed: So hardy that they
 may be moved at any time.

(Aconite

Aconite.

Aconitum Hyemale. The Winter Wolfsbane rises in this month, having round, though cut, green leaves, each having a stalk from the root, and on some part of them the flower, which is but small and yellow, of five leaves, with yellow threds in the middle, the root thick and tuberous, like the common Anemony, but round, losing its fibres every year: There is another sort like this in form, but of a paler yellow, both great increasers, yet fit to be sprinkled here and there, because so early, and so hardy as to be removed at any time. But this Plant in any inward use is to be avoided, as poysonous and deadly.

FEBRUARY.

Myrtion. The Dwarf Bay, rising according to its Age from one to two, three or four foot high, in a bush full of branches, a whitish gray tough bark inclosing a soft consistence for wood, bearing whitish round pointed green leaves, which appear not till the flowers past, which are small, consisting of four leaves growing on clusters, or thick and close together on the new shoots, one sort of a deep peech colour, near red, another a paler peach colour, a third milk white, each so sweet in favour, as to be smelt at distance, but the most odoriferous is the pale peach colour'd, but the white the most rare. The Flowers past are succeeded by many small Berries, when ripe of a delicate red, but the Berries of the White, of a pure clear amber colour, by which they are raised pleasant and beautiful Plants like the Parents, or else producing Children of a different complexion, which is the more rare; but these Berries and Seeds are to be sowed in good light earth in Boxes, as soon as they are ripe, or else such Earth laid under these fine Shrubs,

shrubs, for the Seeds as they ripen to fall into, and afterwards cover'd with the same mould, but not too thick.

Crocus.

Crocus, or Saffron of divers Sorts, that flower in this month, other in Autumn. The Spring *Crocus*'s, that are most valued, are

Crocus albus major : The great white *Crocus*, rising up with narrow long green leaves, with a white line in the middle of them; from these cometh up, cover'd with a white skin, small low white flowers, of six leaves, and long saffron pointed in the middle, with some Chives about it: Not opening but when the Sun shines.

Crocus Masiacus : The white *Crocus* of *Masia*, like the last, but bigger and more flowers from a root, but not so pure white, one of this kind hath the bottom of the flower, and part of the Stalk of a bright blew.

Crocus plumatus pallidus : The pale feather'd *Crocus*, somewhat like the last, but larger and sharper pointed, bottom and stalk blew; the three outward leaves on the outsides, all white, the insides striped with bigger and lesser streaks of pale blewish purple, the three minor leaves striped with the same colour on both sides thereof. This is one of the rarest we have: next to these, for the cold is the

Bishops *Crocus*, of bigger roots and leaves than the former, longer and sharper pointed flowers variable in Colours, sometimes white, striped with blew, sometimes three leaves white and three blew.

Crocus Imperialis, the Imperial *Crocus*, many flowers from one root, silver colour'd, striped on the backs of the leaves with purple, when opened are seen through, but encreases so fast, 'tis grown too common.

Crocus Regalis, the Royal *Crocus*, is like the last but better striped on the backs of the outward leaves. These are flowers that the white hath the Mastery, the next the purple rides Admiral: As in the



Crocus purpureus minor, the small purple *Crocus* hath
 row green leaves, small low purple flowers, round
 tinted, dark bottoms, near black.

Crocus purpureus major, the greater purple *Crocus*,
 taper pointed, of the same colour, but in leaves, and
 flowers bigger and taller than the former.

Crocus purpureus maximus, the greatest purple *Crocus*,
 the largest of all the *Crocus*'s, blacker purple and
 under pointed than the former: One of this kind
 with leaves edged about with white.

Crocus Neapolitanus Caeruleus, the blew Neapolitan
Crocus differs only from the greatest purple in the
 flowers, are of a deep sky colour'd, with a darker
 bottom: But the

Crocus plumatus purpureus, the purl feather'd *Crocus*,
 like the great purple, but a little bigger and rounder
 tinted, the three outward leaves of the flower of the
 same colour, but feather'd with white on both sides, the
 inner leaves thick striped with white on a paler pur-
 ple on each side, the best of all other sorts yet known
 us.

*Crocus purpureus
 striatus minor.*

*Crocus purpureus
 striatus major.*

} The lesser and greater
 purple striped *Crocus*.

The lesser of a Reddish purple colour, veined through
 every leaf, on both sides with a deeper purple. The
 greater, like the greater purple; with three great
 stripes down the backs of the three utmost leaves of a
 deeper purple, and something lighter on the inside, as
 the three inner-leaves also, but striped on the backs
 near the bottom.

Crocus purpureus flammeus major, the great purple
 flame'd *Crocus*, hath fresher green leaves than the other
 purples middle siz'd flowers, whitest pale purple on
 the outside, and deeper on the inside, striped and
 lined throughout each leaf. keep the seeds of this
 sort

sort, which gives good seed, and those sown good varieties : then there is

Crocus Luteus sive Maslachus : The yellow *Crocus* common.

Crocus Luteus maximus : The greatest yellow *Crocus*.

Crocus Flavus striatus : The yellow striped *Crocus*.

Which have been valuable, but not now therefore not worth the description ; but

Crocus Luteus versicolor, The Cloth of Gold *Crocus* is not so common as to be rejected, it being of a different colour from the rest, and fit for mixing with them having short whitish green leaves, fair yellow flowers with three purple stripes on the backs of the three outmost leaves, the rest are all yellow, bearing two or three flowers from one root, their roots differing from others in their being cover'd with a hard netted peeling or shell, these are to be planted intermixed on the edges of your borders round your Garden, and make a pleasant shew before other flowers appear and are the choicest of the spring *Crocus*'s, for those that blow in Autumn all in their season be described ; after these flowers are gone the seeds succeed, being small and round, in a three square, some more roundish husk, of a yellowish red colour, just above ground, which when found ripe, gather and keep in the husks to sow in September in light and rich ground, transplanting them the year after into such like soil as before sowed, but place them not too thick, 'twill encourage their better marking : their roots are small round and flat, cover'd with a Rusty Coat, all the aforementioned *Crocus*'s my Garden is plentifully stored with, as well as with the *Mex-*
tons

Ad 4 R Col

M A R C H.

Primroses.

Primula veris, Primrose, viz. the double pale yellow, a pretty flower, tho' too common: Double green Primrose, another, the outward leaves green, with a small pale yellow flower in the midst: A single yellow Primrose, with the hose divided into fine long narrow points or spurs, which I but lately had, and find nowhere described, only valuable for the rarity of the hose.

The red Primrose, of the shape of the field Primrose, of which very many diversities in colours, some deeper, others lighter, from blood red, to pale pink colour, some of a blewish rose colour, sadder and paler; some of a Brick colour, Dove colour, Buff and Hair colour, which have been raised from seeds: as also

The fair red Primrose, a pleasant flower, of a beautiful rich shining Velvet red colour with a yellow star in the bottom, as all the rest have.

The scarlet Primrose, amongst the single ones, the most esteemable, being of a bright scarlet colour.

Red Primrose, hose in hose, that is, upon every stalk two flowers ingeminated, or growing one within the other, several sorts, some deeper, some paler, differing either in size, fashion, or colour. The best of these sorts are some that I have, and never saw elsewhere; large flowers of a deeper and lighter purple, fine yellow Eye, each Leaf of the lowermost flower having a large stripe of cream colour through the middle.

Double red Primrose, of which I have only heard the name, but think there is no such thing: as supposing, some last Winter bestowed on me by a great lover of rarities, in this kind (M^r. John Ward of Shrewsbury) the Root bearing many flowers very double, seldom growing out well, and the colour but of a dull horse-

flesh hue, which though a rarity, wants the accomplishment of the colour of the fair red Primrose, had it but that addition, and of blowing well, 'twould be the only Flower for esteem, expected from these kinds and give ample satisfaction for sowing their Seeds.

Cowslips, hose in hose, many of a stalk, of the common colour.

Double Cowslip is bigger than the common kind thick and double.

Double green Cowslip, very double, and rarest of the three.

There is the single green one, the tufted one, and Cowslip with jagged hose, but not valuable.

Red Cowslip, or Oxslip, of several sorts, shaped like those in the Field, but of several colours, deeper and lighter.

There is the Orange colour'd Cowslips, the Leaves edged with Cinnamon colour, somewhat redder on the outside.

Some of a fine Scarlet colour, but the chiefest of them is the deep Scarlet, very double, to vie with which is the red Cowslip, hose in hose, and as many Flowers on a stalk as the rest, large Flowers, and large yellow starry Eyes, of these several varieties in deeper and lighter colours, some like to Velvet. Many sorts of these were raised lately from Seeds, and given me by that industrious rare Florist, my true worthy (to be esteemed ingenious) Friend, Peter Egerton Esq; of Boughton, near Chester. These Flowers last named, must often change their Earth, or they will degenerate and come single: sow your Seeds in September, in a bed of good Earth, they will come up at Spring.

Hepatica's

Hepatica nobilis, Noble Liverwort, of two sorts single and double, of each lighter and darker, blue and white.

Sing

Single *Hepatica's* as also the double, their Flowers come up before their Leaves, amongst their old Stalks and Leaves, upon Stalks an hands breadth high, but small and weak, composed of about seven small pointed Leaves of deeper, i. e. redder and paler Peach colour. Another of the same shape, of a light blue Watchet. Another Milk White; the Leaves rise at first folded, but after opening themselves, are divided at the edges in three parts, each standing on a particular Stalk, as high as the Flowers, a black stringy Root. The

Double *Hepatica's*, These small Flowers differ from the single ones, not in colour, but only the double blue is of a more lustrous and deeper die. The double white hath fresher and smaller green Leaves than the rest; now white, and as thick and double as the Peach or blue coloured, but more rarely met withal, and therefore more regarded, yet all of them the prettiest beauties the Spring, at her first approach, exposes to our view. The single sort of them, valued for the Seeds they bear; from which being sown, varieties are expected; they must be planted in rich well dunged Soil, they are increased by parting their Roots, when grown into several heads. Their Seeds to be sowed in August in Cases, or least exposed Beds to the cold Winds and frost.

Fail not, when the single kinds have near lost their beauty, to tie up the Stalks, bearing Flowers to a small stick, thrust in the ground, to prevent the Seed Vessels falling to the ground, & so either rotting the little pods before the seed ripen, or your losing the seed out of them when ripe, at least the best of it before you are aware.

These are the prettiest beauties of the Spring
Cloath'd in red-white Ultramarine mantling.

MARCH, APRIL.

Hyacinths, are bulbous rooted, with many flat fibres under them, from whence spring five or six leaves of a light green, tho at first reddish, they are gutter'd on the upper side: Of these there are the

Hyacinthus Muscari flore flava, the yellow Muscari or Musk grape flower, with a long round root, from whence a weakish stalk, headed with many flowers, like little bottles, of a fair yellow colour, and muskish scent.

Muscari flore Cineritio, like the last, but lesser and paler leaves, the flowers of a faint Ash colour, as sweet if not sweeter than the former.

Muscari flore rubro, the red Muscari, with flowers of pale bleak white, and of a strong Musky scent.

<i>Hyacinthus</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \end{array}$	fair hair'd,		
<i>comosus</i>		<i>ra-</i>	<i>elegantior</i>	branch'd,
<i>mosus,</i>				fair curl'd hair'd,

The first hath broader Leaves than any of the former, standing up but hollow, like the rest, the stalk near half a yard high, branched on every side, with many tufts at the ends, of a dark murry purple.

The second, like the other, only the flower consists of a bush of many branches, divided into divers long curled threds or hairs, whence its name, the flower at top of the stalk of a fine bright murrey purple, a fine strange flower.

<i>Hyacinthus stellatus</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \end{array}$	<i>flore albo</i>
<i>major Peruanus,</i>		<i>flore carneo.</i>

The great starry Hyacinth of Peru, like the Muscari root and leaves, whence a short stalk, from the middle whereof to the top upon long foot stalks, many blue flowers, star-like, with some blew threds, hung with yellow pendants, standing about middle head.

The white, lesser than the former, leaves lighter green. The flowers white, with a shew of blush at the bottom.

The blush, like the other, but the flower, of a fine purplish blush colour.

Hyacinthus stellaris Lillifolio, & radice cerulea. The blue lilly-leav'd starry *Hyacinth*, the root like that of the white Lilly, but smaller and longer, thence leaves broad and short, the stalk, foot high, bearing many star-like flowers of a light blew colour, with six short leaves in the middle, standing like a Cup: Of this kind two other sorts, differing only from the former in that the one is white, the other blush, but flowers not till May, the others sooner.

The roots of these lose not their fibres, therefore not endure long out of the earth, nor to have their fibres broken when removed, and this is to be done in August, but the most rare is

Hyacinthus Indicus tuberosa radice: The great Indian tuberose rooted *Hyacinth*, a thick knobbed root, fashioned into several heads, with many fibres underneath, hence rise several strong stalks and tall, set with several fair, long and broad green leaves, joined at the bottom close to the stalk, where they are biggest, diminishing even to the top gradually, where stand many flowers fair and large, of six white leaves, spreading open like those of the white *Daffodil*, with some short threads in the middle, strong, and sweetly scented: There is a smaller kind, and differs only in that, but this *Hyacinth* is yearly to be taken up in April, and the roots carefully parted, lest the great fibres be bruised or broken, and thus replanted, let the bottom of the Pot be rich earth, the middle natural fresh earth, in which place your Root and distended fibres covering them with some of the same earth, then fill up the Pot with the same rank earth, as laid at the bottom to nourish the fibres, sink the pot into a hot bed that begins to languish in its heat, let it there abide without watering till the roots spring, then take it out and place it under a South Wall, watering it in dry weather, house it in September, and preserve it from wet and cold, the fresh leaner earth about the pot makes it apter to bear, and rank earth to off set, plant your *Muscari*, in a warm place, and defend it from Winters cold

Hyacinthus Botroides	caruleus a	Sky	grape flower
	maenus		
	fl. re albo		
	flor. rubente		
	ramosus	white blush branched	

The first of these, the Sky coloured grape-flower cometh up with three green leaves, sometimes four, and guttur'd like the former, from a round white root, a stalk about half a foot high bearing many flowers, set together like a small bunch of grapes; in form like the Mascary, but lesser, of fine pale blew or sky colour, of a soft sweet scent.

The white like the former. The blush bigger in all its Parts, with flowers of a pale bleak blush colour.

The branched differs in that the flowers grow along the stalk in branches, of a blew colour, and bigger in flowers, stalks, leaves and roots. But I shall next speak of the more to be preferred Oriental Hayacinth. As first

Zumbul Indi. The great Oriental Hyacinth, that cometh up with a spied stalk, broad long green leaves, bearing on a strong stalk, many fair long-blewish Purple flowers, opening into six small leaves, turning back again, as all the Orientals do, the root big, round covered, with a reddish purple Coat: Of this kind one beareth double flowers, and many that I shall not insist on, some but name, chiefly differing in the colour of the flowers: Some of a pale deeper blue, with stripes down the backs of the leaves of the flowers: Some wholly white, others of a fine blush, their roots losing their fibres, may as the Tulips be taken up and kept dry, causing them to be more respected, having all a sweetish scent.

The Celestial *Hyacinth*, of a pale sky or blue colour, like the *Zumbul Indi*, but bigger in all its Parts. often coming up with two stalks, each bearing many large flowers.

Hyacinthus Orientalis brumalis, white early Hyacinth.

Hyac.

Hyacinthus Orientalis flore pleno caruleo, fair double
blew Hyacinth.

Hyacinthus Orientalis candidus flore pleno, pure white
double Ori.

Hyacinthus stellatus flore cinereo, Ash colour starry
Hyacinth.

Hyacinthus stellatus vulgaris, common blew starry
Hyacinth.

Hyacinthus stellatus flore albo, the white starry Hya
cinth

Hyacinthus stellatus precox, the early blew starry
Hyacinth.

There is one of the last kind that beareth white flow
ers, another much rarer than any of this kind, the
flowers being as large as of the first blue, strong lusty
flowers, of a fine bluish colour, these sorts of flowers in
the beginning of March.

The great Oriental Hyacinth, betimes in March, the
purple early winter Hyacinths, beginning of February
the other Oriental Hyacinths, single and double flower
in the end of March, or beginning of April, the starry
Hyacinth that is Ash colour'd or light blue in April, the
other starry Hyacinths in the beginning of March, the
rape Hyacinths flower in April, but all of them earlier
or later, as the winters severities deter, or Springs for
wardness invite to shew their faces: Most of these flower
are hardy and require but small attendance, most of them
bear seeds, which being sown in September, like as you
will find directions for Tulips, will produce new diver
sities: The choicest of these named, and that a Florist
may not be without. Are

The fair double blue, double white Oriental.

The Cælestial, white and bluish starry Hyacinths, the
the others are pretty diversions, not much valued.

Apollo's Zephirus's beloved Boy

Fair Hyacinthus subject of their Toy

By an unlucky chance Apollo slew

And Zeph'rus breath, into this flower blew

As lov'd by many, so many colours have,
 Some blue caus'd by the Crush Apollo gave
 Some white declaring of its Innocence,
 Some blushing that its change proceeded thence.
 Each smelling sweet of Zeph'rus last kiss:
 Nothing 'gainst fate sufficient armour is.
 Thus moralizing mortals, here below.
 By Divine strokes we all should sweeter grow.

NARCISsus

Next to the Hyacinths appear the Daffodils, some which deserve entertainment in your Garden, to be placed in your borders next your Walls, or under Pales, and tho in shady places prosper well, being hardy plants, and great increasers, most of them blowing early, of great variety, some single, some double, some bearing many flowers on a stalk, some white, some straw colour, some lighter and darker yellow, those fit for a Florist are these that follow, having round roots enclosed in brown skins (for to yellow faces seldom better colour'd appertain) whence rise sometimes two, three, or four long, but narrowish leaves of greyish green colour with stalks, sometimes one foot and a half, or two foot high at the top, where of out of a thin husk comes flowers, all having their heads, either single, or double, two, or three, four, five or more.

Narcissus non pavel, the incomparable Daffodil, with a single flower of six pale yellow large leaves, roundish points, with a deeper yellow cup in the middle, its edges indented.

Narcissus non pavel flore, five chalice pleno, with a double flower, or Cup, the out leaves like the last, but the middle very large, thick, and double, of longer pale yellow leaves, the shorter and deeper yellow cup, broken and mix'd amongst them, forming a large and beautiful flower, it being pitty 'tis so great increaser

Narcissus Gallicus major flore pleno, the great double French

French Daffodil, hath shorter leaves and stalks than the former, bearing one fair double flower, of pointed leaves, crouded so confusedly together, and so thin, that rainy weather makes them stick one to another and never open, but come a fair flower if not so prejudiced by wet, of a pale yellow colour almost white.

Narcissus Gallicus minor flore pleno, the lesser double French Daffodil, bears on a weak stalk, one fine double flower, of sharp pointed leaves, lying over one another, shorter by degrees to the middle, like a star with six points, of a yellower colour than the former; yet pale and opens finely

Narcissus albus flore pleno virginianus, the double white Daffodil of Virginia, rises from between two small green leaves, a stalk half a foot high, bearing a fair double white flower, formed like the last, but from the middle comes a small long white fork, and adds to its beauty: This endures not the Winters severities, but must be set in a warm place.

Narcissus albus multiplex, the double white Daffodil needs no description being so common.

These are the best kinds of legitimate Daffodils bearing one flower on a stalk, Flowreing in March and April: the next following are those that bear many flowers on a stalk, but the flowers single.

Narcissus Africanus aureus major: the great yellow Daffodil of Affrica, the best of all single ones with many flowers on a stalk, greener and longer leaves than the other, on a stalk shorter than the leaves (if the root old) ten or twelve large fair shining yellow coloured flowers, with large Cups, of deeper yellow, very sweet scented, a noble plant.

Narcissus Sulphureus major, the great Brimstone colour Daffodil, narrower leaves, but as long as the last, bearing four or five flowers on a stalk, of bright Lemmon coloured, at first opening a round Saffron coloured Cup, but after blown a while the flower turns to a fullen brimstone colour, the Cup paler, sweet like

the former, worth a Florists choice.

Narcissus Narbonfis five medio Luteus, the French Daffodil, white leaves and yellow Cup, softer scented, bearing eight or ten flowers on a stalk.

Narcissus natus albus polianthus, all white Daffodil with many flowers, like the last but flower and cup all white, of those there's a lesser and greater, the greater of most value.

Next follows the many flower'd Daffs that are double;
as

Narcissus Ciprus flore pleno polianthus. The double yellow Daffodil of *Ciprus*, with many flowers, bearing four or five small double pale yellow flowers, strong scented, this is tender, and must be defended from Winter frost.

Narcissus medio Luteus corana duplici, the Turkey Daffodils, with a double Crown, bearing four or five small milk white flowers, with a double yellow Cup, of many small short yellow leaves, exceeding sweet, but not so tender as the last.

Narciss. Chalcidonicus flore pleno polianthus, the double Daffodil of *Constantinople*, with many flowers, like the last, in leaf and stalk, bearing four or five double white flowers, their leaves standing disorderly, having many pieces of yellow Cups amongst them; there's another whose Cup leaves are edged with Purple, both fine flowers.

The Junquils, or rush Daffodil, comes next in course, being true Daffodils.

Narcissus juncifolius Albus, the white Junquil, hath a small round blackish root; whence springs three or four small long rush-like green leaves, stalk foot high; bearing three or four little flowers of six white leaves, round Cup in the middle, of the same colour: There is another like this, but the leaves turns back again: Another of the same fashion, but of a Gold yellow colour: A third turning back, the flower pale yellow, Cup white: A fourth having the flower white, the Cup yellow.

Narcissus

Narcissus juncifolius Luteus flore magno chalice, the *Minquillia*, or rush Daffodil, with a great Cup, is bigger in all the parts than any of the former, seldom more flowers than three on a stalk, therefore larger than in any of the rush Daffis, outer leaves yellow turning something towards the Cup, which is big, Proportionable to the leaves of the flower, but of a deeper yellow colour.

Narcissus juncifolius Luteus flore pleno, the double *Minquillia* or rush Daffodil, in all parts like the common one, only the flower of these are thick and double, of several rows of leaves, with the pieces of their Cups betwixt every row of bigger leaves, all of a fair yellow colour.

There are some Indian Daffodils, with many Lilly-like reddish flowers on a stalk, some bluish flowers another scarlet root and flower, others purplish but shall be no farther noticed, since not to be courted to abide on too Northern climate.

I shall next mention the great Sea Daffodil, and then pass to the bastard Daffodils.

Narcissus Marinus, sive tertius Matthioli, the great Sea Daffodil, or *Marthiolus* his third Daffodil, hath a root far bigger then any of the rest; leaves generally six, of a whitish green, as thick and broad again as any other, but not so long as some of them: from their middle and sides comes up one sometimes two or three great stalks, foot high at the shortest, bearing at the Top ten or twelve, sometimes more flowers on a stalk, each of six broad white leaves, with a white short Cup or Crown in the middle, lying flat on the leaves, divided into six corners; thence cometh forth white threads turning up the ends, and some other white threads in the middle; ripe with yellow pendants, seldom springing till April, flowers not till May ends, or the beginning of June, this ought to be planted under a South Wall, and needs not removing or weeding yearly; if at any time set again presently

Pseulo Narcissus aureus Hispanicus maximus, the great yellow Spanish bastard Daffodil, the root affects to be set deep in the ground, whence springs many thick leaves and stiff, of a grayish green colour, stalk three foot high, bearing one large yellow Flower, standing forth from the stalk, of six short, yet something broad leaves, and a great trunk in the middle, a little crumpled, wide open at the mouth, turning up the brims.

Pseulo Narcissus Hispanicus flore albo major, the great white Spanish Bastard Daffodil, less, in all its parts, than the former yellow one, bearing one Milk white Flower hanging down the head, of the fashion of the former, there are two white Spanish ones of this kind more, but are lesser.

Pseulo Narcissus Maximus flore pleno, the greatest double bastard Daffodil, or *Tradescens* double Daffodil, holding the preheminance of all of this kind, being the biggest, doubtless best formed of all the double Daffodils, a great round root, with a brown coat, that throws up four or five pretty large leaves, but not very long, of a whitish green stalk, about a Foot high, bearing a fair great Flower largely spread open, containing a multitude of small pale yellow leaves, and near as many larger, of a deep yellow colour, growing in rows one under another, shorter and shorter by degrees, to the middle of the Flower.

Pseulo Narcissus Major flore pleno, *Tuggees* great double bastard Daffodil, in all parts like the last, but not so well spread open, nor the Cups broken into such good partings, fashion'd like

Pseulo Narcissus Minor flore pleno, the lesser bastard Daffodil, known chiefly by the name of *Wilmots* Daffodil, of a longer shape, tho' lesser flower, seldom opening alike, having a great double trunk, in some unbroken, in others half broken, and throwing it self among the other leaves: There's

Pseulo Narcissus flore pleno Minimus, the least double Bastard Daffodil, or *Perkinsons* double Daffodil, like the

but lesser, and of a greenish yellow.

Pseudo Narcissus Anglicus flore pleno, the double Eng-
bustard Daffodil, the flower double, of pale yellow
er leaves: parts of the trunk deeper yellow, divided
several rows, one within another, sometimes the
nk only double, and some parts, or sides of the flower,
a greenish yellow.

Pseudo Narcissus angustifolii aureus multiplex, the
lden double narrow leav'd Daffodil, bears one dou-
e flower, of six yellow outer leaves, and many smaller,
a deeper yellow, thick set together in the middle,
inting forth, different from all the rest, as rare and
izable as any.

Pseudo Narcissus Junci folii albus, white bastard *Jun-*
ilia, or rush Daffodil, from two or three large green
aves, not so round as those formerly mention'd, rises a
stalk about a foot high, bearing one small white flower,
f six small and short leaves, standing about the trunk,
which is long, and very wide, open at the brims, the
utmost small leaves a little greenish, the great trunks
milk white:

Pseudo Narcissus Luteus Major, the great yellow ba-
stard rush Daffodil, differs only in that it is every way
igger trunk, longer and of a yellow colour, there is
two or three of this kind, but differ only in their big-
ness, and one flowering a month later than the rest.

Daffodils in general are hardy, great increasers, tho
ome of them are tender, as mention'd in their descrip-
ion, and ought to be planted in good earth and warm
lace, as much as may be freed from the Winters an-
oyance, most of them to be taken up in June, and
ept dry till September, and then to be set as Mr. Wol-
icks advises, or under our hedges of your Gardens, in
orders or Banks made for them: To make new vari-
ties, you must sow the seeds of the best single ones
for the double bear none) in September, in such places
hat they may stand two or three years e're removed,
nd then in June taken up, but presently set again in
ood ground, at convenient distances till they offer to
your

your Eye which deserve to abide or be thrown away :
For if but two or three, nay but one variety, your
pains not lost.

*The Daffodils are by the curious
(Whether Legitimate or spurious)
Accounted beauties in their time,
Deserving notice in our Rhime.
But since 'tis here so poorly done,
They hang their heads, ashamed to own
What so much flatters their reputation ;
Such Limping-languide commendation :
Lest Honour loose ; with yellow Jealousie
Fretting fall to the earth and mourning die.*

In this month of March, flowers the double Peach,
of three or more rows of leaves of a reddish blush colour,
seldom succeeded by any fruit.

AURICULA'S.

Bears ears, flowers so much now in esteem (and
well deserve it) for their diversity of Colour and different
Faces, each adding a new grace to its kind, nature
sporting herself so in their various complexions
that we are at a loss, to sure names to the several dies
they offer to our description, either in their self colours,
strip'd or double flow'rs, some of which are striped also,
and declare their worth, by the prizes given for
them, from one to two, three, four, or five pounds, &c.
a root, each year producing new faces from the seeds
sowed of well chosen flowers ; the best way of performing
thereof, not till now made Publick, shall be faithfully
shew'd, after the descriptions of these five Plants, as
they as Flowers offer themselves to our view, dividing
them into these sorts, single, self colours, single strip-

ed double self colour'd, and double striped flowers :
and first of the

Single self colours, which as the rest have green thick
leaves and broad, some longer, some shorter, some
of a grass green, others lighter and mealy, some
smooth and plain on the edges, others downy and jag-
ged, or purled edged ; from the middle or sides of the
leaves springing up the stalks, from four inches, to a
half a foot in height, round and coloured like the leaves,
bearing at the top many flowers, shaped as the Cowslips,
consisting of five small leaves, parted at the ends with
a white circle, or eye in the middle, hollow down to
the small caps they stand in, wherein when the flow-
er's fallen, appear small round heads, with a prick in
the middle, which contain the seeds, that are small
and brown, having a long, white, stringy root, like
that of the Primrose or Cowslip, that Original of these
delicate springs.

Luteo ; The yellow *Auricula*, of which those
only are esteemed, that bear the biggest Trusses,
of the deepest yellow, largest and whitest eyes,
the rest not worth a farthing, hence came the
leather-coats still esteemed, as Liver colour with
a grey eye.

Hair colour, good truss, and eye several sorts.

Glove colour, great truss, indifferent eye, of the
last there are larger and bigger flowers.

Willow colour, small eye.

Mouse colour, yellowish eye.

Cinnamon large flower, fine white eye.

Hair colour, lighter edges, good truss, and eye,
of this sort several lighter and darker.

Greenish hair colour, or like *Corn blossoms*, large
flower and truss, great white eye.

Light Tawny, fine white eye, many flowers in
the Truss. a pretty variety.

Albo, the white, of small esteem, only the
Virgins milk, with a large truss of white flowers,
and whiter eye.

Aricula flore purpureo: The purple *Auricula*, of which several sorts, some deeper, some lighter, some bigger, some lesser, some good white eyes, others indifferent.

(One *The fair Downam* (rais'd by a Divine of that Name) bearing many flowers, of a bright murrey or redish purple colour, with a white eye.

Tutor Goods purple, bearing a great Truss of many fair, rich, purple flowers, with a delicate white eye, that will not wash with rain, but abide so to the last, which many others will not do.

Mrs. Eng's fine purple, like the last, but that the great head of flowers stand more upright, of a deeper purple and broader white eye.

Mr. Whitmores purple, fair and large great Truss of flowers, of a lighter purple than the former, with fine white eyes.

Mr. Rea's purple, like in colour brighter, bearing more flowers, good eye.

Purple Fransway, a good flower, bearing a great Truss of rich shining purple flowers, with a larger white eye than any of the rest.

The black Imperial, and the black *Emperor*, are such dark purples, that little difference them from black, with delicate snow white eyes, the only difference of these two is, that the last is the bigger in all its parts, and of other purples there is more diversities than I need name, nor should, but that the

Blazing Star just now appears in view, the largest leaf Flower of them all by much, of a very deep murreish liver colour, with a snowy white eye, as big as the whole of another Flower.

(*Rubro sive coccineo*, The red or Scarlet colour'd *Auricula*.

Mrs. Austins Scarlet, bears a great Truss of fine Scarlet Flowers, with Snow white eyes, yet the best of that kind. There are some of *Mr. Jacob Roberts* raising, that are good Flowers, who keeps the Physick Garden in Oxford; there are others that are raised from seeds of a blood red; as

Mr. Rea's deep scarlet, or rather blood red *Auricula*, bearing a great Truss of Flowers, with fair white eyes. Some that are Crimson, others Carnation, Rose colour and blushes, with several other colours, the stranger the colour, if with good white eyes that will not wash, are of most value.

Come we now to the more enobled *Auricula's*, in-
hed by their stripes, and begin with the eldest of
em.

The Purple striped *Auricula*, small in all parts, on a
ak low stalk, bears a head of four or five (seldom
re) purple Flowers striped with white.

The Purple and Lemmon colour, bigger and strong-
than the last, on a stiff, tho low stalk, bears a good
uffs of Flowers, but hath no good eye, yet well mark-
with Purple and Lemmon, but some times all
low.

Deep purple and Straw colour, white eye, fine
ower.

Dull flesh colour and Lemmon.

Liver colour, and yellow broad stripes.

Blood colour streakt with yellow, good eye.

Dark and Gold colour, indfferent eye.

Dark and Gold colour, with the fair eye.

Fine Violet and white.

Sky colour and white, finely striped, large Truss.

Scarlet and Gold colour, finely striped, good eye
e Truss, pert, upright, dainty Flower.

Buffe and Lemmon coloured striped, bad eye.

Hair colour and Lemmon rarely striped, fine white
e, large truss and upright, but sometimes come all
ow.

Philomot some stripes of leather colour, bad eye.

Dark hair colour streaked with a lighter.

Needle work pale Peach and white in small streaks,
k stalk, and small head, they are some more vari-
s, but let these suffice at present.

Arrive we at last to the richest of these curious flow-
ers,

ers, the double self coloured, and the double striped, of the double self colours.

The double white, bearing but one flower on a stalk.

The double yellow a large flower.

The double Leather-coat.

The double dark hair colour.

The double Chestnut colour, large flower and leaves well spread.

The double deep Philomot, lightning towards the bottom into Lemmon colour to the white of the eye, large flower, and indeed a fine one.

To close with the best last, there are two rare striped *Auriculas*, their price bespakes them, the one at four, the other nearer five pound, and have been sold for twenty pound, as I have been informed; they may now be cheaper, and are in the hands of my truly worthy friend, *Peter Ejerton* of *Boughton near Chester*, Esq; viz.

The double striped, Crimson and white.

The double very large and full of leaves, purple and yellow, the two choicest rarities in *Flora's Cabinet*.

These several sorts of *Auricula's* flower, some few the latter end of *March*, the rest in *April*, and some of them again in the opposite months to those mentioned, but the then flowers more weak and not so glorious.

They must be planted as to be shaded from the mid-day scorplings of the Sun, in a rich soil; the best composition is well rooted Neats dung, Flood-sands, or Brooks-sand, and willow earth, that is, the rotten dust of a mouldered old willow Tree, these mixed and sifted to a fine composition of mold which they most delight in, and which the choicest of *Auricula's* may be allowed for their Lodging: Courser bed of Earth may serve the commoner sorts, which must be set a foot asunder, because of their spreading, and will endure all weathers; but your best set in Pots or Boxes, that they may be shifted in the Summer into the shade, in the Winter into the Sun, and either transplanted into fresh mould

ould every year, or in *August* when you divide the
ots, take away some of the old, and put new mould
them: When you set them, open a wide hole,
aving a rising in the middle, place the root thereon,
d spread every fibril round about it, as not to crush
e another, they will the better draw their nourish-
ent and flourish accordingly; then cover them with
rth, and soundly doust them with water, which will
ve you much pains afterwards, needing no more un-
s in a very dry time; preserve them as much as you
ay from Winters wet, if cold they endure well
ough: But house them not, for they are better
eas'd with the open Air, or the raising of new varie-
s; after the flowers past, when the stalks begin to
n yellow, the seed at the top will be near ripe, there-
e carefully observe the round seed vessel, if you find
it a small hole and black, gather it least the seeds
l out and be lost before you are aware: As soon as
u see it thus ready, cut the stalks gently that you flint
out the seed, the best being at the top and will
away first, keeping the tops upright for that reason,
them in that position together, with a paper loose
out them, but fastned with the stalks at the bottom,
at any seeds coming out may be saved therein, an
nce of which being worth a pound of what is forced
Set them up against a Sunny Window, tying them
security to the bars thereof and what are not, the
n will there ripen

About the first day of *September*, having boxes of
ht or ten inches deep, what square or length you
ale, proportion'd to the quantity of seed you have,
them half full of fine sifted rich and light earth,
ed Cow dung and sandy earth, proportionably mix-
which gently prest down with a broad Truel,
ing its surface smooth, on which sift through a fine
e willow earth, a finger and half or more thick, as
al as you can, leaving it light and unpressed, then
ing separated your seeds from their husks or crom-
s, with a Sieve that seeds will but just pass through,
you

you may wait for a drizzling or small rain, sow your seeds in your prepared boxes or cases, or pots, and set them out in such rain, without covering them with any earth, for the rain will drive the seeds as far as necessary into the fine sifted light mould, always observing in what seeds soever, the smaller it is, the finer the earth must be that it is sowed in, and that they may be rather choaked or buried by too much covering than receive prejudice by none at all, which caution none yet have published in *Auricula's*, a fault by which many, as well as my self, have lost both our time, seeds, paines, and expectations. After you have thus sown your *Auricula* seeds, let them stand all Winter in a free Air and Sun, at the beginning of April remove them into the shades, for then they will begin to spring and peep, at which time one hot Glem of the Sun destroys them; let them continue so posited, give them some gentle waterings, till they arrive to some considerable bigness, then transplant those of them that grow too thick, but dextrously into a prepared bed for them half a foot a sunder, or eight inches, where they ought to remain till they come to bear flowers, the rest may continue in your boxes till the time you intend to sow more in their places, after the former directions, some will bear by that time, they rest the Spring following be sure the ground you transplant them in be rich and good, and that your expectations may not be frustrated let your seeds sown be gathered from good flowers such that have good white eyes that will not wash (let the other colours be what they will except yellow) and your hopes may be the higher; if in their flowering any new-faces appear your pains are rewarded, the rest that derogate are only fit for pleasing small friends or perhaps as good thrown away.

See how the Bears Ears in their several dresses,

(That yet no Poets pen to high expresses.)

Each head adorned with such rich attire,

Which Fools and Clowns may slight, whilst skill'd admire

The

gold, their purples, Scarlets, crimson dyes,
 dark and lighter hair'd diversities.
 all their pretty shades and Ornaments,
 parti-colour'd coats and pleasing scents,
 laid on scarlet, silver on the blue
 sparkling eyes to take the eyes of you.
 colours, many more to please that sense,
 with rich and great magnificence;
 double Ruffs, with gold and silver laced,
 purple crimson and so neatly placed.
 sack Flora's wardrobes, none sure can bring,
 more taking Ornaments to adorn the spring.

Dens Caninus, Dogs Tooth, or Dogstootehs violet, its
 dotted roors and leaves manifest it a kind of Saryrian,
 of more beauty and rarity, the stalk half a foot
 high, bearing one flower, hanging down the head, with
 narrow long leaves, which like the Cyclaman turn
 up again to the stalks, shewing a three forked stile of
 white colours, beset with six chives, ript with purple
 pendants, rooted long and white, like a dogs tooth,
 whence so named, of which there is these sorts.

Dens Caninus Flore alba, Dogs tooth, with a white
 flower.

Dens Caninus Flore purpurescente, with a purple flower.

Dens Caninus Flore rubro, Dogs tooth, with a red
 flower.

Dens Caninus Flore luteo, Dogs tooth with a yellow
 flower, and deserves our entertainment, flowering in the
 end of March, or beginning of April: They effect not
 dunged soil, but good fresh earth, and therein to be
 planted in August, ere they put forth new fibres, for
 so they loose the old, they quickly recover new ones;
 therefore keep them not long out of the ground, and
 when set, defend them from rain a fortnight, for much
 will rot and moil them; they are very slow encrea-
 sers, and but seldome with us.

A P R I L,

Auricula flore cœruleo folio Boraginis.

THE Burrage-leaf'd blew *Auricula* hath rough hairy leaves, spread on the ground like Burrage, but much lesser, and rent in the sides in some places, among which rises up one, two, or more; brown hairy stalk, five or six inches high, each bearing at the top three or four flowers of five leaves, large, sharp pointed, of a fair, rich, blue colour, some small yellow threads in the middle, the root long and brownish, with many small fibres: 'Tis a tender Plant, impatient of Cold, must be planted in a pot, and handled as the *Flos Carolinæ* is directed to be ordered in the latter end of what is described under the Title June.

Cortusa Matthioli, Bears Ear Sanicle springs up with folded leaves, openings are fair and broad, cut in divisions, nicked about the edges, a little hairy, dark green on the upper, but whiter on the other side, whence rises one or two naked stalks, five or six inches high, bearing at the tops divers small flowers like *Auricula*'s but hang their heads, of a dark purple with a small white eye, and some threds in the middle, seeding like *Auricula*'s, the root a thick tuft of small whitish strings fastned to a head, the leaves perrish, and renew at spring, tis raised by seed, set in a pot and ordered in the winter as the last.

Corona-Imperialis, The Crown Imperial, of which tho Mr. Woldridge gives his opinion in these words, they are but dull flowers.

There is no sound Florist of his Judgment, it being the most stately majestically graceful of any plant in being. It hath a large round yellow root (scented like a Fox) from whence springs a strong tall stalk adorned up to the middle thereof, with long shining green

green leaves; from thence to the top (Scepter like) naked, bearing there a tuft of smaller green leaves, under them seven, eight, nine or ten flowers, according to the age of the root, hanging down round about the stalk, each flower fashioned like a Lilly, consisting of six leaves on the dark stalks, of an Orange colour, with deeper coloured veins on the out side, on that part next the stalk are eminences or branches, each of one, containing in the inside of them drops of sweet tasted clear water, pearl like, each flower in the middle, having a stile compassed with six white chives, and tipped with yellow pendants, upon a stalk of the same colour.

(*Flore multiplici*, The double Crown Imperial, differing only in the doubleness of the flower from the last, having constantly fifteen or more leaves in a flower, as many flowers in the head, and longer lasting than the single one, the tuft on the top bigger, the single one is common, yet no dull flower; this is of more esteem, and a gallant plant, deserving it; a good encreaser.

(*Flore luteo*, the yellow Crown Imperial, differing only from the first described single one, in its flowers, being of a fair yellow colour, on a stalk green, as its leaves, by which it is known in its coming up, this is a tenderer plant than the other, and more rare and esteemable, a very slow encrease, I have one as double of this kind, as the double Orange coloured one, which must be the rarest of its species.

Tho this year from an old root that bore constantly, single Orange coloured flowers, came some of them double, & others striped with yellow, from the seed of which I doubt not but to raise some fine variety.

These flowers in the end of March, and beginning of April; they are encreased by off-sets that yearly come from the old roots, which loose their fibres as often as they may be taken up after the stalks are dried down, which will be in June, and kept out of the ground till August,

APRIL.

Auricula flore caeruleo folio Boraginis.

THE Burrage-leaved blew *Auricula* hath rough hairy leaves, spread on the ground like Burrage, but much lesser, and rent in the sides in some places, among which rises up one, two, or more; brown hairy stalk, five or six inches high, each bearing at the top three or four flowers of five leaves, large, sharp pointed of a fair, rich, blue colour, some small yellow threads in the middle, the root long and brownish, with many small fibres: 'Tis a tender Plant, impatient of Cold, must be planted in a pot, and handled as the *Flos Carolinensis* is directed to be ordered in the latter end of what is described under the Title *June*.

Cortusa Matthioli, Bears Ear Sanicle springs up with folded leaves, openings are fair and broad, cut in divisions, nicked about the edges, a little hairy, dark green on the upper, but whiter on the other side, whence rises one or two naked stalks, five or six inches high, bearing at the tops divers small flowers like *Auricula* but hang their heads, of a dark purple with a small white eye, and some threds in the middle, seeding like *Auricula*'s, the root a thick tuft of small whitish strings fastned to a head, the leaves perrish, and renew in spring, tis raised by seed, set in a pot and ordered in the winter as the last.

Corona-Imperialis, The Crown Imperial, of which tho Mr. Woldridge gives his opinion in these words, they are but dull flowers.

There is no sound Florist of his Judgment, it being the most stately majestically graceful of any plant being. It hath a large round yellow root (scarcely like a Fox) from whence springs a strong tall stalk adorned up to the middle thereof, with long shining green

green leaves; from thence to the top (Scepter like) naked, bearing there a tuft of smaller green leaves, under them seven, eight, nine or ten flowers, according to the age of the root, hanging down round about the stalk, each flower fashioned like a Lilly, consisting of six leaves on the dark stalks, of an Orange colour, with deeper coloured veins on the out side, on that part next the stalk are eminences or branches, each of one, containing in the inside of them drops of clear water, pearl like, each flower in the middle, having a stile compassed with six white chives, and tipped with yellow pendants, upon a stalk of the same colour.

(*Flore multiplici*, The double Crown Imperial, differing only in the doubleness of the flower from the last, having constantly fifteen or more leaves in a flower, as many flowers in the head, and longer lasting than the single one, the tuft on the top bigger, the single one is common, yet no dull flower; this is of more esteem, and a gallant plant, deserving it; a good encrease.

< *Flore luteo*, the yellow Crown Imperial, differing only from the first described single one, in its Flowers, being of a fair yellow colour, on a stalk green, as its leaves, by which it is known in its coming up, this is a tenderer plant than the other, and more rare and esteemable, a very slow encrease, I have one as double of this kind, as the double Orange coloured one, which must be the rarest of its species.

Tho this year from an old root that bore constantly, single Orange coloured Flowers, came some of them double, & others striped with yellow, from the seed of which I doubt not but to raise some fine variety.

These Flowers in the end of March, and beginning of April; they are encreased by off-sets that yearly come from the old roots, which loose their fibres as often as they may be taken up after the stalks are dried down, which will be in June, and kept out of the ground till August,

at which time they must be set again; the double range coloured and the yellow, shew finely intermed, and very well become the middle of a flower.

The double bear-seeds, and from the common single one small hopes, the seeds of the yellow when obtainable (for 'tis a nice plant seldome off-setting, as seldome seeding) give the greatest expectation when sown of new varieties.

Great stately plant of most Majestick form,
The Gardens of the Ingenious doft adorne.
That King-like stands superiour to the rest,
Esteemed right, by a right knowing breast,
Crowned with thy own worth as well as flowers,
Detracting pens nere pierce thy regal Towers.
But their discretion, whilst they are speaking things,
Are mean, of Crowned flowers as well as Kings.

In this month of April, appears the double flowered Cherry in blossom, graft this and the Flanders ster Cherry on the same stock, to which set as spread against a wall, each mixed will shew well, and create wonder in some.

Syringa laciniatis foliis, five gelsiminum perfect
The blew *Syringa*, with cut leaves, or *Persian Jasmine* in this season flowers, it comes up with many fine woody branches, beset with fine green leaves, small long, cut in, and divided almost to the middle rib, some into three small leaves on a side, and a larger at the point, others into two, some but one on each side, and the bigger at the end of the branches come for the flowers, many together, fashion'd like those of the ordinary blue *Syringa* or *Lelac*, but smaller, and of finer purplish blue colour, and better scented, and is encreased by laying down the branches, or by cuttings apt enough to root and thrive.

Lylac five Syringa Flore ceruleo; The blue *Syringa* or Pipe tree, is too common to describe it, but there are other kinds of it that are worth our notice.

edion, viz. that which is | snow white : another
 er colour i. e. white with a light wash of Blew ; the
 with fair purple coloured flowers, growing more
 right, bearing more, and fairer flowers on one
 inch than any of the former, all flowering in this
 month, they must yearly be discharged of their suc-
 ers, least they choake the Tree and kill it, or cause
 not to bring forth flowers ; they are all hardy plants
 cept the white wich is more tender and would be
 nted against a Wall,

Hypericum frutrex, Woody Saint Johns woort hath
 o hundred and three or more woody stalks, rising
 out a yard high, beset at certain distances, with
 ts of small green leaves, and amongst them in the
 of this month many small flowers, white and a
 le purple in the middle, a pretty plant, endures the
 inter and is encreased by layers.

Laurus Tinus, The wild bay spread on a Wall, grows
 or six foot high, full of branches, at every joynt
 o smooth longish dark green coloured leaves, at the
 of the branches come forth great tufts of small
 ire flowers, with bluish edges, succeeded by small blew
 ries wherein the seeds are contained, ther's ano-
 r called *Laurus Tinus Folio glabro*, differs only from
 other in that the leaves are larger, of a brighter
 en, fairer flowers, bigger and whiter than the
 mer.

Laurus Tinus Lusitanica, The wild Bay of Portugal,
 leaves harder, fuller of veins, of a brown green
 our, the flowers inclining to purple, the berries
 g, but smaller than the former, I place these in this
 month 'cause now in their greatest beauty, tho they
 ver not till winter.

Ornithogalum Luteum, The yellow Star of Bethlehem,
 s at first with one long round greenish leaf, which
 enning a little above the ground, yieldeth another
 all leaf shorter than the first, whence rises a stalk
 or five inches high, bearing at the top four or
 small leaves, and among them four or five small
 yellow.

yellow starlike flowers, a small greenish line down the backs of the leaves, and some small reddish threads in the middle small, round, white and clear root, the each year loses it fibres, yet will not abide but little time out of the ground; they may be set amongst other tender roots that require covering and defence from frosts in winter, but not so tender as the *Arabian* or *Ethiopian*.

Caltha Palustris Flore pleno, The double Marsh Marigold, is that is called Water-boot, plentiful in wet grounds, only the flowers of this are thick and double of an excellent Gold yellow colour, stringy roots and prosper well in Gardens, flowering in this month.

Tulipa, the Tulip, of which so many diversities there it were an endless piece of work to recite and describe them all, I shall therefore give you (that I may come in as small a volume as Possible) but the names and descriptions of some few of the best (having an hundred sorts) beginning with the precoces, or early blowing Tulips, leaving out the Edgers, which are of less note.

Florisjante, Low flower, Pale Horse-flesh colour marked with some crimson and pale yellow, which length turns white, the bottom and Tamis blew, everyone knows the shapes of a Tulip which saves me the labour of giving the form.

Blindenburg, middle siz'd, tops of the leaves of pease blossom colour, the sides white, yellow Tamis.

General Mohwilck, well marked with Coronation and white pale yellow Tamis.

Morillion Cremosine, a delicate flower, of a bright Crimson or rather scarlet and pure white, rarely striped, and well parted, bottom and Tamis pale yellow.

Perishot, of a fair shining blewish red colour, and often well marked with white, but inconstant, the bottom white, Tamis pale yellow.

Fair Ann, round pointed leaves of Claret Wine colour, marked with great flakes of white bottoms and this as the *Perishor*.

Omen, Fair large and well formed flower of pale Rose colour, many veins of Crimson, guarden great stripes white, bottom and Tamis blew.

Galatea, bright Gredaline and white striped, bottom and Tamis pale yellow.

Superintendant, Fair and large flower well marked with violet purple and good white, pale yellow bottom and Tamis.

Aurora, red and white variably marked, the bottom and Tamis pale yellow, good flower.

Gilden blooms, pale red marked with some stripes of old colour through the leaves, bottom and Tamis yellow.

Aleerus, narrow leaves, good purple, well striped with good white bottom and Tamis of blew purple.

Medias.

Of the middle flowering Tulips only some of the best, viz.

General Essex, Orange colour striped with yellow bottom and Tamis dark purple.

Pluto, Of a sooty Orange colour, variably marked with lighter and darker yellow, bottom, sad green, bluish Tamis.

Agot Robine Paragon, of a sullen red, well marked with dun colour Crimson and white, bottom whitish black Tamis.

Royal Tudaet, of a sad red colour, whipt about the edges with crimson, and striped with pale yellow bottom and Tamis black.

Cardenal Elambiant, pale scarlet, well marked with white, bottom and Tamis blew.

Millionde Anvers, pale scarlet and pale yellow,

Bel Brune, dark brown crimson, well marked and striped

ped with white, bottom pale yellow, and large dusky Tamis.

Susanna, bright Carnation and snow white finely divided, bottom white, pale greenish Tamis,

Passe Bellene, Carnation, some greddeline and much white, well parted and placed bottom and Tamis blew.

Camusetta, large flower, Carnation, greddaline and white, the well marking of this flower makes the bottom white, tho the Tamis blew.

Paragon black burn, tall flower, broad, yet sharp pointed leaves of a light Carnation colour, marked with deeper red, and striped with white bottom and Tamis blew.

Passe Rosie, pale rose colour, well marked with crimson and some veins of straw colour, bottom and Tamis pale yellow.

Chimney Sweeper, of a dark blackish red colour with a larger round whitish bottom, from whence it often comes striped, pale yellow Tamis.

The *Witch*, as near as may be to black, being of so fullena dark red, the bottom large, of a perfect black fatten colour, encompassed with a small circle of yellow, the tamis party per pale black and yellow.

Cedonulli, of a deep blewish Carnation, marked with Crimson some greddeline, and white bottom and Tamis blew.

Lanscot Bole, bright Carnation, rarely agotted and striped with greddeline, and white bottom and Tamis blew.

Parrot, half folded leaves with greenish middles and whitish Edges, yellow bottom whitish Tamis, this as all the Parrots grow tall and strong.

Rich Parrot, formed like the last, but rent in the sides, and with spurs, the middle of the leaf of a whitish green, growing by degrees to a dark brown colour, at the edges bottom and Tamis yellow.

The *Royal Parrot*, the strangest yet in being for form

form and colours, being in its leaves half folded, long
 hours, at the first greenish and only tipt on the top of
 the leaves with rich Scarlet, which as it opens spends
 self up and down the leaves in small streaks, the
 three outmost leaves feathered up the back with green,
 the rest not, all hook'd or Grumpr back'd and of a
 deep yellow or gold colour, standing in a strange form,
 the bottom and Tamis brown, no Tulip having scarlet
 green and yellow but this.

Agot Rampard, heavy sad *Isabella* colour, with some
 marks of Crimson, and great stripes of yellow, dark
 bottom, large black Tamis.

Royal Shuttlemaker, sharp pointed leaves, a little
 twining, curiously marked with bright flesh colour,
 deep scarlet, and pale yellow, bottom and Tamis black,
 increased by an off-set coming out above the lowermost
 leaf.

Eagle, a fair flower, peach-colour, pale gredaline,
 some deep Crimison and pure white purple bottom and
 Tamis.

Paragon Florison, Sharp pointed leaves finely striped,
 and marked with *Isabella*, peach colour, and Milk
 white.

Diana, of a bright blew with Carnation, striped and well
 marked with deep red and pure white, blew bottom
 and purple Tamis.

Dianea, raised from the seeds of the *Diana* by Mr.
Rea, differing from it in that the leaves being pure
 white, are edged and whipt about, and the middle
 feather'd with a deep brown purple, the Tamis dark
 blew.

Princess Turgiana, well marked with two purples and
 much white, bottom blew, Tamis purple.

Ariana, of my Father-in-law Mr. *Rea's* raising from
 the seeds of the last: Of purer white from the first o-
 pening, and well marked with bigger and lesser strips,
 and drops of bright crimson bottom and Tamis as the
 last.

Brown Duke of Brabant, marked with a brown and
 lighter:

lighter purple; and striped with white blew bottom and purple Tamis.

General Bole, agotted and variably marked with darker and lighter reddish purple and good white, blew bottom and purple Tamis.

Dorothea, of a deep brown purple, finely whipt about the edges, and marked with a redder and lighter purple and purer white bottom, and Tamis purple, an excellent flower.

Carolus, curiously marked and striped with shaded murrey purple, and pure white through every leaf thereof, blew bottom, purple Tamis.

Brown purple de marris, of a rich shining brown purple and pure white, marked with great stripes up the middle of the leaves, blew bottom, and purple Tamis.

Minerva, delicately striped through each leaf with lighter and darker Leather colour, divided with equal stripes of Liver colour.

Bacchus Bole, no tall, yet lusty and very large broad leav'd Flower, of sadder and lighter purple, and good white, equally divided, the three outmost leaves only edged with Crimson; blewish bottom dark purple Tamis, these two last the newest if not the best I have thoth.

Agot Hammer, is a beautifuller Flower, of three fine setting off collours, pale gredeline, rich scarlet and pure white, most times well parted, striped and agotted never running, bottom and Tamis blew.

Augustina Estoil, fine violet and white.

Tremontane, flesh, pale yellow, and *Isabelle* collour.

Proteus, deeper and lighter Crimson, with pale yellow.

Amidone, pale yellow and Cinnamon.

Brown George, sadder and lighter Cinnamon, and pale yellow.

Chitus, dark yellow, Crimson and hair colour.

Agot Bazar, deep Orange, light flesh colour, and pale yellow.

Memorables, of pale tan'd Leather, sad purple, and bright yellow: These seven last and many others came from Modes or Self-colours.

Serotines, or late flow'ring Tulips!

Prince de la More, well marked with a deeper and lighter Cinnamon, and pale yellow blew, bottom as black *Tamis*.

Sertione Zeabloom, low, weak stalked, Flower deep red, feather'd and marked with some gredefine, at the first pale yellow, which after turns white, bottom and *Tamis* dark blew.

Gresound, low small flower, dark red, striped and feather'd with pale yellow; bottom dark greenish, *Tamis* almost black.

Star of Venus, Carnation, marked with pale yellow, which after turns white, bottom and *Tamis* blew.

Paragon Mullen, bright Carnation, striped with white, bottom and *Tamis* blew.

Tenebres, strong Flower, deep red, vein'd with peach colour, pale yellow bottom, *Tamis* dark brown.

Those that are desirous of more descriptions of Tulips, I refer to Mr. *Reas Flora*; wherein he is ample enough and had the largest collection of any man in England, some of which I lost by being beyond Sea at his death, having added but three new ones since, though in *July Flowers* and *Auricula's Ratunculus* and *Anemonies*: many diversities chiefly by the free Community of *Peter Egerton*, Esquire, of *Boughton* near *Chester*: yet have as many more diversities of faces as here named: but will not promise you as good. The title of the Book bespeaks brevity, which I hope I shall use.

The later end of *March*, *April*, and *May*, the times of the flowring of these beauties, which to continue them the longer over the heads of the best of them I stick pretty strong hazle Rods into the Allies bended Archwise, of such a height that the Flowers may not reach them, about a foot distance, over which I lay a Tilt made of Cap Paper, so starched together that it may be wide enough to reach the middle of each side,

not above two yards long, with rods parted along the sides of this Paper Tilt, as in Maps to role it up, to each rod a string in the middle to tie to the bowes over your Flowers to keep the wind from raising or blowing it off; rather have many of them than one too long for it will be troublesome: the charge is as little as the trouble in placing and unplacing it is, being so light; and is sufficient a remove for them 'gainst the hot salutes of the Sun, or showers of rain that are both prejudicial to such their different, yet admirable complections, and will preserve them in the height of their beauty, which without, their Lustre, would too soon varnish, and they be forced by the Suns violence to run from their colours.

• But to bring them to this perfection: First, having obtain'd your roots, make your beds to lodge them in, of fresh light sandy sifted Earth, foot deep is sufficient, a yard square will contain thirty roots; distance them in their setting accordingly, placing them in the Earth about three or four inches deep (unless such as are designed to seed) sink them two inches lower, lest their stalks dry before their seed ripe; set not two flowers of the same colours together, keeping an account of your flowers names in their numbred places, as in your Bed so in your Book, thus or after this manner.

Sarrin.	Peliam.	Prince of Wales.	Turban.	Harot.
10	20	30	40	50
Pearl.	Bienvenu.	Susanna.	Omen.	Marquess.
9	19	29	39	49
Eagle.	Maria.	Black. wick.	Envis.	Pluto.
8	18	28	38	48
Camuset.	Rich pa-rot.	Dorothea.	Holofetne.	Perishot.
7	17	27	37	47
Noſte.	Diana.	Minerva.	Agot St. Dennis;	Carolus.
6	16	26	36	46
Dorile.	Prince de la more.	Grand-purple.	Agot Epa cat.	Aurora.
5	15	25	35	45
Brabafon.	Phena.	Royal parot.	General Bob.	Amidore.
4	14	24	34	44
Grefound.	Prelae.	Agot han me.	Pallas.	Tenebris.
3	13	23	33	43
Clitus.	Pompeza.	Cedanole.	Arcajan.	Gaatea.
2	12	22	32	42
Morillon orimfone.	Bacchus Bole.	Turgiana.	Paragon thufon.	Areana.
1	11	21	31	41

Then may you know what flower to expect in such a place, and when they are past flower, know what roots you take up, and dispose them accordingly, when they put forth their leaves, if any of them appear not, or their leaves fade, open the earth to the bottom to find its distemper, if the root moist and squashy 'tis past hopes of remedy, but if hard, recoverable by applying dry sand and soot to it, but not to blow that year; and when you take it up, which you must as soon as the fibres are gone, be sure to keep it in something free from moisture till the season require it to be set again.

Your Tulip Roots set, being bulb roots need no watering, as all stringy roots do, nor any attendance but what before express; but when they begin to flower, on with your Tilts, especially in the night, to keep off the sharpness of the frosts that may curdle the buds and spoil the beautiful form of the flower, taking them off in the mornings, you will find the effect worth your pains; what flowers hang their heads, tie them up to small rods stuck under them that will just reach the flower, and when full blown, keep your paper Tilts on constantly, but when you would please your own or others eyes with a full sight of their lustrous glories. When they fall their leaves, break off the pods of all but what you intend shall seed, and those must be clean and three square podded (you may correct the word, but an apter does not quickly offer it self) and of such flowers as are strong and lusty, good bottoms and Tamis, i. e. blew dark, or purple, of well and constant marked flowers, such that will not run, i. e. one colour slubbing into another, these must stand longer than the rest, because of the seeds ripening; as soon as the stalks of all your other Tulips are dried down and withered, the roots will have lost their Fibres, and then they must be taken up yearly, those especially of any value, and every sort put by themselves, that you may know how again to set them without confusion; which your account in your book will direct you; lay them upon

distinct

distinct Papers in the Sun to dry, with their names writ on the Papers, that you mistake not in their lapping up, and by that means abuse your Friends or self, put them in boxes in a dry room, once in a fortnight or three weeks look over them, lest they moulder, which if not gently wiped and alred in the Sun will spoil the root; if any of them are rivell'd or crumbled on the outside, and feel soft, it is a sign of its consumption, and as my Father-in-law directed, wrap it up in wooll dipt in Sallet Oyl, and place it where the warmth of the fire may but just reach it; about the end of *August* set it in the ground, mixing wood-fire-soot and sand together and place about it, cover it with a pot that no wet may hurt it till the fibres are put forth, which will be at the end of *September* (or not at all) about which time you must set your other roots in that form and manner as before directed, taking notice that your earth if any dung be in it, let it be Neats dung that hath lain long enough to be sufficiently rotted and digested, for want of which many fine flowers hath been spoil'd; the best composition for them, if your fresh earth be not naturally light enough, (for they cannot endure a stiff soyl) is one part of well rotted Neats dung, two Parts of fresh earth, next under the turf, and two of Sea sand, instead of which brook sand may serve, and this too should have lain mixt a while before made in to a Bed to lodge your Tulips in, that the rawness of the Earth and Sand by sometimes stirring it might be by that means taken away.

Now for raising new varieties of Tulips, there is but one sure way, and that is by seeds sown; you may wait many years before a mode changes, Perhaps never, and off-sets they will quickly bear Flowers, and at the first be better marked, and like children shew Prettier face than their Parents, which youthful beauty soon decaye and too often degenerates, as from their Parents stability so from their likenaments too, and become not worth the looking on: and therefore not to be cheated by fair shews is to have natures Product by seeds sown.

with that advantage, that by years shortens the time which Mr. Woldridge sayes, is only fit for a dull Florist (it seems too mercurial a Gentleman to have Patience) and a way that most I am sure have not used, and few know, and my self lately received it from a venerable Prelate, every way ingenious and ingenious, as well as an excellent Florist, whose name I have not leave (and therefore with Reverence forbear) to mention it in such a trifle as this Book. The way then and secret is this,

After you find that your seed Vessels of your best Flowers (left for that Purpose) are ripe, which may be noticed by the Pods opening at the top, and the stalks being withered, cut them all off: Keeping their heads upright, (as directed in *Auricula's*) which will fall out to be in *July*, sooner or later, as the heat and mildness of the season suites, tying the Pods of your best Flowers by themselves, and up to the Bar of a Sunny Window, which will Perfect the ripeness of the seed; let them so remain till about the end of *September*; and then separate the Flat or Parsnip like seed from the chaff, by gently blowing it away with your mouth. Still Preferring the best by it self, &c. In your boxes of about six inches deep; fill them four inches full of the finest sifted Mould you can get, let it be light and rich, not too sandy for this use, or rather riddled in and not pressed down, but as equally thick as you can, upon which sow your best seeds not too thick, but that they may be half an inch asunder; then ridale more of the same earth over them not above half an inch thick, and you have done as yet with that in Boxes. If you sow in Beds, let them be thus prepared empty your Beds, four inches deep of their old Earth, laying Tiles flat all over on the rest, then fill them up again upon the Tiles with the finest Sifted Earth, as in your Boxes, no higher than before; let the earth lie light and even, and thereon sow your seeds, and cover them as directed, when sown in Cases or Boxes; these sown in Beds by reason of the earth under the Tiles will be apt enough

ough to keep that above moist, but a little watering now and then, when *March* approaches, will be convenient for those seeds sown in Boxes or Cases: But where is this rare secret all this while? any Florist's reason may tell him in the shallowness of the soil the seeds are sowed in; for from their first rooting, from each root runs a string of a considerable length into the ground drawing that little bulb, it proceeds from, after it, in which it spends it self till it meets with opposition, leaving for that year a root no bigger than an ordinary big peas head; now were that stringy substance prevented, which is more than three or four times the quantity of the root, nature would throw that into the substance of the root, and by that means leave you a root as big the first year, as otherways in three, which must necessarily, by so much time hasten the flowering of the seeds sown, and no way to do that, but by checking its progress by a close opposition, which the evenness of the soil in Boxes or Cases, and the nearness of the Tiles in Beds, is available in: Let not the easiness of its performance make it slighted. For all secrets are so, when once shown; as the way to make an Egg stand on one end, on a bare Table, that made the Country-man so angry for loosing his Wager, when afterwards, he could have done it himself.

Thus managed seeds, the roots from them each year, till they flower, may be taken up, as soon as the single leaves they produce are dried down or wither'd, and kept choicely free from moisture or too much dryness, till the latter end of *August*, and then set again at wider distances; three years may make them produce two leaves, and that year they flower: but after the first year you may set them in a deeper soil, but not barren; for a rich one to thrive in is best, tho a barrener and sandist one to flower in, and that not constantly neither, for a rich one, one year, and a barrener another is the best for trying experiments on such flowering roots as Tulips: Yet have I tried the richest earth for one Bed of Tulips several years, and have

have found them come constantly well marked: Modes that is, self colours, I would set them in as barren Earth one year as would but keep them alive, and in the other extreame the next, to force to varigate: As for Tulips so for other flowers, be provided a year beforehand for apted soils to their natures, making new compositions every year, that may by concocting and often turned over till you use it: this you will find no small advantage to other flowers as well as Tulips, of which let me thus take my fancy in versifying.

*Of all the plants that Tellus Bosome yields
In Cyprian Gardens or Thessalian Fields;
None with the Noble Tulip may compare
For numerous distinctions, colours rare.
These are those Lillies such a dress put on,
Excell'd the Royal Robes of Solomon.
And Eastern Queens did in their pride confess,
At sight of these their bravery to be less.
Yet there are some, who think themselves as wise,
Their Innocence and beauty both despise.
And rate the Jewels both of Earth and Skies
Just as the Cock the pretious Stone did prize.
Such are their eyes and such their Judgment too
They see and know as common Brutes now do.
But wise Natures Servant, more knowing Man,
These rarer objects best distinguish can.
Whose clearer judgment guides his choice in all,
The glories that adorne this Earthly Ball;
And he concludes, who likest is to know,
These are the Flowers that make the richest show.
And that there's nothing offer'd to our eyes,
That nature sheweth more or richer dies.
Presuming Painters find their skil out-done
At sight of these, so pensil'd by the Sun.
That Paterzeget, doth himself confess,
He coulers wants their glories to express.
When Poets strive their braveries to rehearse,
In tortering strain, of emulating verse,*

The want of words soon makes their Muse despair,
 Not reach their worth; or speaking them less fair.
 He then conclude as reason bids me do;
 The Sun's best Poet and best Painter too.
 And offer up to him my humble praise,
 Who first this Painter made, then gilds his raies.
 Raising by influences and kindly gleams,
 These flowers in prime stand vying with his beams,
 Till by his powerful heat are forc'd to hide,
 In earthy Beds (hence sprang) their heads and pride;
 Bids him good night, and dares no more to peep,
 Till the next year, he rouses them from sleep.

Frittilaria, the *Fritillaries* flowering with Tulips, must next be mention'd, having small round roots, and white, made of two pieces, as if joined together or cleft in the midst, whence springs a stalk foot high or more, with some few long leaves, here and there dispersed; at the top thereof out from amongst three or four green, hollow, long sharp pointed leaves, cometh the flower, hanging like the ordinary *Crown Imperial*, of six leaves of several colours; as

(*Vulgaris*, the common chequer'd *Fritillary*, of fullen reddish, purple colour, chequer'd, with a deeper, the inside lighter than either, with a stile, and six chives ript with yellow pendants, when the roots are old they will bear two or three flowers on a stalk,

Flore duplici albicante: The double blush *Fritillary*, fashioned like the former, but double, consisting of twelve leaves or more, of a pale purple or blush colour, spotted as the other.

Alba, the white *Fritillary*, like the last, but out and inside of a perfect yellow.

Flore Luteo, yellow *Fritillary*, the dark red *Fritillary*, dusky red on the out, and blood red on the inside.

Maxima rubra, the great red *Fritillary*, bigger than the last, in all its parts, and better flower,

flower, but as the rest, soon decaying: These are the sorts, with small roots, sharp pointed, green leaves, and large flowers.

There is another sort, with bigger roots, whiter green leaves and round pointed, and different fashion'd, small flowers, viz.

Flore Luteo major, the great yellow *Fritillary*, hath a bigger and broader root than any of the former, leaves broader, shorter and round pointed, stalk above two foot high, of a whiter green, the flower long, small and of a faint yellow colour.

Flore luteo punctato, The spotted yellow *Fritillary*, leaves like the last flower, bigger and longer, of a pale yellow, diversly spotted and Chequer'd.

Lutea Maxima Italica, The great yellow Italian *Fritillary*, hath darker green leaves, longer flower, of a dark yellowish purple, spotted or Chequerred with red.

Augusti folia exotica viridi albicante multiplex, The exotick narrow leav'd *Fritillary*, with a whitish green double flower.

Lutea junci folia Lusitanica, The small yellow *Fritillary* of Portugal, a small and low flower, but more Chequerred than any of the yellow ones.

Pyrenæa, The black *Fritillary*, like the yellowish green, but that the stalk and flowers are shorter, and of a dark sullen blackish green colour.

Hispanica umbellefera, The Spanish black *Fritillary*, differs only from the last, it being bigger and bearing four or five flowers, hanging round about the stalk, like those of the Crown Imperial.

These flowers like Tulips lose their fibres as soon as their stalks withered down, and may then be taken up, or any time before August, but must not be taken up too soon, or kept too long out of the ground, take them up therefore not before July, nor keep them up longer than August, lest thereby the roots perish.

much weakend by it; the seeds of the best sorts of these flowers, sown after the manner directed for Tulips give great hopes of new diversities; these mentioned are considerable ones, and would be more taking, but that they flower when greater beauties shew their faces, viz. Tulips,

But why should any thing int's kind be scorn'd,
 Shall none go plain cause others more adorn'd?
 Those that han't heard the Parrots prattling words,
 Think the Jack-daw or Mag-py pretty birds.
 Or have not seen the Alamodes of France,
 Swear none so gay, as at a Morrice dance.
 And they that cannot judge rich Tulips worth,
 For choicest Flower shall pick the Fools-Coat forth.
 Any thing that's Checquer'd with several dies,
 Doth soonest take and please the vulgar eyes.
 Then Fritillaries raise those heads hang down,
 The Skilful knows your worth, tho not the Clown.
 Let Tulips vant it in their glittering show
 You near a kin, call'd checquer'd Tulips too.

Luconium majus Bulbosum serotinum. The great late flourishing Bulbous Violet, this might have been mentioned at the beginning with its lesser kind that flowers in January, but then I should not have followed my proposed method in treating of them as they flower, which this does in May, bearing upon a two foot stalk in height, six or seven flowers hanging their heads, containing six small white leaves, each and tip with green, the flowers withered leave a small pod or seed vessel, when ripe yeild many round shining black seeds as big as small Fitches, which soon may produce varieties; the root like a Daffodil's, and apt to off-set; losing its fibres, may therefore be taken up, and ordered as others that have the same quality in this Months flowers.

Oleaster exoticus, The strange wild Olive, having woody shoots, of a dark or yellowish colour, set with long

long narrow whitish green leaves, bearing along the branches small greenish yellow coloured flowers, succeeded by green berries like small Olives, which when ripe are of a reddish colour, the whole plant of a sweet and pleasant scent, and is increased by layers or cuttings:

M A X.

Lucium.

THE *Stock-Gilliflower*, The best sorts thereof being grateful, both to the smell and sight, as well as well as affection of every Florist; and as it flowers, it claims the next noticing; leaving *Anemones* and *Ranuncula's* for the next Chapter.

Stock-Gilliflowrs, are too well known to take up time in describing their form; the single ones only valuable for their bearing seeds, whence the double ones are raised, the double are.

(*Diversorum Colorum*, Double *Stock-Gilliflowes* of divers colours, of a sadder or lighter purple colour, of a paler or deeper reddish Murry, one that is pure White, each having single ones of the same kind, whence by their seeds, the double are raised.

Variegatum, The double striped *Stock-Gilliflowers*, have the same diversities of colours, differing only in this, that the flowers of these, are all striped with more or less White, which raiseth their beauty to esteem; there are some striped single ones of the same colours, whence they are produced.

Alterum, The other double *Stock-Gilliflower*, that is not raised from seeds, the flower smaller, but as thick and double, and sometimes better marked and striped with white, than the other kinds.

Leucojum flore pleno.

Luteum.

Luteum, The yellow *Stock-Gilliflower*, of which there is the single yellow, whose seeds produce the double yellow, kind of a pale yellow, very double, and the rarest of its species.

These plants have many branches on a stalk, and bear many flowers on a branch, begin to flower in *April*, and flourish in *May*, and so continue till the nipping Frosts check their pride : To raise them, get good seeds of right kinds, as of the striped single ones, for the double, never yeild you any, nor be so curious to any purpose, as chusing only that seed, for bearing double flowers, which comes from the single ones, of five leaves, for the expectations of many, have not been answered in this; but sow your well ripened seeds, at the full of the Moon in *April*, be sure not too thick, in good light earth; when grown three or four inches high, remove them about the full Moon, into barren earth, or you may set them again in the same earth, after you have turned it, and mixed sand with it to barren it, which must be done speedially upon their taking up, that they may presently be set again, at convenienter distances; after some time to prevent growing high, so serve them again; let this be about a full Moon too; by this means they will be more hardy, grow low, and spread in branches, have strength to endure the Winter, and be better to remove all Spring, than such as run up with long stalks; which seldome escape the Winters Frost; and you will have more with double Flowers amongst them, than if you follow not this rule; you may indeed, and with good success, remove them three times every Winter, but then let it be the three Full Moons successively; it will retard their spring, and makes them spread the more, which makes them the more beautiful; in the spring, you may see by the buds, which will be double, and which single, for the double flowers, will have their buds rounder and bigger than the rest; then remove with care; not breaking their Roots, but taking up a clod of Earth with them, and set them in your flower

flower Garden, where they shall abide all Summer in good Earth, which being shaded, and well watered, will grow and bear flowers, as well as if not removed at all; those that are single, must stand to bear Seed, which must be yearly sowed, to preserve the kinds; for after they have borne flowers, they are apt to die, but may be preserved by slips or cuttings, which will grow and bear the next Spring following: If this rule be your method in setting them, viz. In *March* you must chuse such branches as do not bear flowers, which cut off some distance from the stock, that it be not too long; then slit down the backs, at the ends of the slip about half an inch, in three or four places equally distant from each other, as the bigness of the slip will allow, which peel as far as it is slit, and turn up the bark; cut off the naked woody stalk, close to the rind turned up, which must be so set three inches in the ground, by making a round hole of that deepness, and putting the slip in it, with the bark spread out on each side or end thereof, which cover'd up, shaded and water'd for some time, the ground being good, will grow, and bear very well: Thus may you have yearly bearers, without the trouble of sowing, or two years patience: Thus may the best Wall-flowers be propagated, or you may lay them as directed for Gilli-flowers.

K E I R I.

Wall-flowers, their form too common to be described, some common kinds in most Country Gardens, but these following not so:

Simplex majus, the great simple Wall-flower, like the common ones, but much larger darker shining green leaves; the flowers many, growing on a long Pike: Of a deep Gold colour yellow.

Majus pleno, the great double Wall-flower, like the last, but thick and double.

Simplex albo, the single white Wall-flower.

Pleno albo, the double white Wall-flower.

Majus pleno ferrugineo, the double Red Wall-flower, which indeed, is double yellow, but that the outer leaves are dash'd over with a darker Red colour.

Luteo pallido, the pale yellow Wall-flower, this is thicker and doubler, and of more esteem than the common double Wall-flower: All these flower at the latter end of *March*; in *April*, part of *May*.

They are encreased or continued by slips set in *March*, as the stock Gilliflowers, and are to be planted against a South Wall, to which they must be fastened, and defended from Frosts and hard Weather, especially the double White, the great single, and double yellow, And one vulgarly called the bloody Wall-flower, each to be encreased by layers.

April and May.

A N E M O N E.

THE wind flower, or *Anemone*, marked with two distinctions, as single and double, so *Anemone multifolia*, the *Anemone* with broad and hard leaves, or *Anemone Tenuifolia*, the *Anemone* with narrow and soft leaves: I begin with the first, leaving out the most vulgar ones.

Pleno Coccineo, the broad leaved *Anemone*, with a double scarlet flower, hath somewhat broad green leaves, cut in on the sides, and folding the edges, seldom lying smooth and plain; the flowers of these stand on stalks about a shafnal high, and consist of many round pointed, narrow long leaves, of a rich Scarlet colour, thick and double.

Pleno

Pleno Coccineo variegata, the broad leav'd double scarlet variegated Anemony, hath small and something brownish green leaves, a tall stalk, bearing a large double flower, of a rich Scarlet, and every leaf finely striped with white.

Pleno Rubro, the double broad leav'd red Anemony, darker leaves, smaller flower, of a blood red.

Pleno purpureo, double purple Anemony, broader leaved than the last, brownish green, flower larger, its leaves not so many, but broader, of a murrey purple colour; there is another of this kind that hath every leaf list'd about with white, shewing very glorious.

The single ones of this kind, are of divers sorts and colours, some bigger, others lesser, consisting of one row of leaves, with a hairy head in the middle, of a different colour from the leaves; these flowers of divers Reds, Purples, Scarlets, Pinks, Peach, White, Silver or Ash-colour, some striped; the best are kept for seed; whence new varieties of single and double are produced, of the small leav'd Anemonies, I will mention, as of the broad a few of the best, the leaves of which are green, divided into several branches, each leaf cut and parted, in some flowers like the leaves of Parsly in others like Carrets' the roots of all *Tuberous*.

Anemone tenuifolia flore pleno, the double narrow leav'd Anemony.

Coccineo Scarlet.

Coccineo variegata, Scarlet variegated with white.

Coma scarletta, the outer broad leaves white, Thrum scarlet.

Sulphureo, outer leaves Brimstonish, Thrum green.

Viridante, outer leaves Orange tawny, Thrum yellowish green.

Albo maxima, the white of *Burdeux*, greatest white.

Roseo, lively Rose colour.

Roseo variegata, like the last, but striped with white.

Rubicante maculato, spotted blush, with Red.

Purpureo

Purpureo purple, or a dark sullen Violet colour.

Lavendula colore, Lavender colour'd.

Caruleo, of a fine bright blew.

Coma purpurea, outer leaves white, purple Thrum.

Coma amarantina, outer leaves red, Thrum dark

array.

Another sort of this, variegated with white.

Quinque coloris, of five colours, outer leaves red, inner purple, whence come leaves half way yellow, the rest to the end light Crimson, the small tuft in the middle of them silver colour'd: but this flower is uncertain, and seldom cometh well.

Dicta Bel Lizwaice, of a dark purplish colour, finely striped with white, a noble flower; but very tender and must be dealt with accordingly.

These already named are the best of old, tho not common ones: There are a newer Fleece of Flowers, near a hundred sorts, of fine varieties, of two, three, and four colours, strangely placed: About twenty whereof, I have now in my Garden, many of the rest not yet seen in England; some of them having been rais'd at Rome, whose flowers (tho not Religion) are price and praise worthy with us here.

The single flowers of this sort, viz. Narrow leav'd, or soft *Anemonies*, are more vallued than the broad or hard leaved ones, being of greater variety, of divers colours, whether plain, edged, marked or striped; which on tall stalks, bear fair and long flowers, of one row of broad leaves, with a hairy head in the middle, which after the flowers are past, grows big and long, beilding store of flat brown seed, wrapped in down, which must be carefully gather'd as the down rises, else they will be blown away.

The Soil where *Anemonies* are to be set, is a rich sandy loamy Earth, wherewith some *Neats dung* and little lime, that hath lain long together, and fully rotted, shall be mixed; and the whole sifted through a wyre Riddle for that purpose, and made in a bed not deep, rather shady, than too much in the face

face of the Sun ; therein about the end of *September*, place your broad leav'd *Anemonies* roots, half a foot asunder and quarter deep, sett in that side uppermost, where you see the small Eminences that put forth leaves, those with small leaves must be set after the same manner, but not at the same time, for being tenderer Plants ought not to be lodged in the ground till the end of *October* at soonest, lest they rise too early and the Frosts destroy them, from which they must be defended, by Mats, Tilts, or Pease-Straw, which must daily or once in two days (a fair season permitting) be taken off, for an hour, two or three, as the weather is, to air them and prevent mouldiness, which will destroy them : the broad leaves will come up before Winter, the narrow about the end of *February*, or as the mildness of the Winter invites, and its severity forbids : If *March* and *April* prove dry seasons, they will require often and gentle watering, to make them thrive the better and show fairer flowers than if that pains neglected : If they like the Earth they grow in, having fair flowers, strong stalks and proffer well, take them not up till *July*, but if their green leaves few, small flowers and short stalks, it argues the like not the quarters, and that they are famished by the soil being too cold and poor, or surfeited by its over heat and rankness, the last being most dangerous to them, if these signs of distaste appear, take them up as soon as the green leaves turn yellow, put them into sand, and in some dry place for a month, and afterwards taken out and kept in Papers in some dry but cold Place, till their time of Planting ; for should the roots lie in the ground after their fibres be gone, if the Earth was too barren, they would languish, not having received sufficient nourishment from it, if too rank, or over hot by undigested much in it, they would most of them rot and consume away, especially if a rainy season follow.

For raising new varieties, experience yearly acquaints us, that some double *Latifolia's* bear seeds, as the

the double Orange Tawney, which sown, yield pretty varieties, but the purples, reds, or Crimsons, very few, or such as draw too near their Original, to be call'd new faces, only a little deeper or lighter, &c. But the light colours are preferable, as white Ash colour, blush or Carnation, light Orange, Skie colour, and pink, whether single or double, if bearing seed; so also in the *Tenifolia's*.

The seed of these flowers will be ready to gather in May earlier or latter, as they flower'd, which must be done as soon as ripe, and not till then, which is known by the seed with its woolliness, beginning a little to rise of it self at the lower end of the head, then must it presently be gathered, lest as befor hinted, the wind carry it all away, which a little will do.

All your seed obtain'd, lay it to dry for a week or more, then in a Bason or Earthen Vessel, rub it with little sand or dry earth gently, to seperate the seed from the wooll or down that encompass it: Let the earth be fine and proportionable to your seed, with which you part it from its down, which must be stirred & rubbed till there none appears; about the Full Moon of July next ensuing, let be sown, (and so gain a year in its growth) on a smooth bed of fine sifted Earth, or either in Pots, Boxes or Tubs not too thin, for all will come up, then gently sift some fine fresh earth over them, half a finger thick is full sufficient for this first covering, a month after they are come up, Riddle over them again fine light earth to the same thickness; in the interim, should the Season be dry, often gently watering them; thus doing you shall have them spring up and grow able before Winter, to abide its sharpness of Frosts or Cold, if in their nonage, you use some little earth to cover them with Pease-Straw or such like, supported by sticks that it lies not too near, or far from them: The next year in Autumn, they ought to be taken up and set in fine loose and fresh mould, rich as may be, but beware of too much muck, at such distance bearing roots, which many will prove the year following.

following, all of them the third year, tho' some have affirm'd from seeds so sown, they have had Anemonies in flower within a month from their time of sowing.

You may do well to put a thin layer of rotten fallow Wood or Willow earth, under your young Anemones roots, at their first transplanting, it will cause them the sooner to put forth fibres, and gain the more strength against Winter, neither is it amiss (as he had) to do as much by the old roots of the best kinds, for their beautiful flowers will very well reward your pains.

On Anemonies.

In Vain we greet the Minstrel's song
Expecting there the Queen of Spring;
In closer shades, she now doth bide
Since that her dear Adonis dy'd.
This was the place, where he was slain,
And this the Earth his blood did stain,
This is the flower which then did rise
From that lov'd lovely Sacrifice
Hither each morn did Venus come,
And with her Tears bedew'd his Tomb;
Till she perceiv'd him still alive
And now a beauteous Vegetive;
Then stooping down to kiss his flower,
Her breath and beauty had the power
To change that purple guise,
Into more splendid red and white:
The cheering leaves shot from her eye
Soon made this flower to multiply,
And each fair infant that was born
A different creature to adorn,
Which is the cause we now espie
Such colours in th' Anemony;
Each to declare, should I but stride
Would look like dead lines to the life,
And so Adonis once being slain
His Vegetive be kill'd again.

April, and May.

RANUNCULUS.

The *Crow-foot*, the best sorts of which carry such a lustre and richness in the colour of their flowers, that therein they exceed all others, much resembling the *Anemonies*, and in all things are to be order'd alike, only requiring a richer soil; they come up with leaves something broad, indent about the edges, some more cut and divided than others, of a pale green, and some deeper, the stalk rising some under others, above a shafnal in height and have grumous or kernally roots.

(*Albus*, the double white *Crow-foot*, of Candy, the stalk parted into two or three branches, each bearing a fair white double flower

Flore argenteo, the cloth of silver *Crow-foot*, bearing lesser flower than the last, and single, of seven or eight round pointed leaves, of a pale yellowish bluish colour on the insides, a little striped, but more on the outside with Crimson, the root as the former grumous.

(*Flore pleno luteo*, the double yellow *Crow-foot* or *Ranunculus* of *Asia*, the leaves of this more divided like a Carret, whence rise many small stalks, each bearing at the Top one small double flower, of a shining yellow colour.

(*Flore pleno rubro*, the double red *Ranunculus* of *Asia*, hath the lower Leaves plain and not cut, but a Little indented at the Edges, the rest of the leaves parted into three or five divisions, and notched about the stalk-foot, bearing a fair and something large double flower, of a fair yellow and red.

These have been Flowers noticed in the last Age; this produces more noble sorts, as

Sang de Beuf, seemingly striped at first with yellow, but full blown, of the colour of Bulls blood, very double.

Monster of Rome, very thick and double, a rich scarlet flower, there is also.

The Monster striped, with yellow but a lesser flower.

Puvin of Rome, a large flower, its leaves round pointed and standing out in the middle, of a deep scarlet, there is another.

Puvin of Rome, striped, or rather each leaf of the flower lised about with yellow, the rest deep scarlet.

Marvilia, a less flower, but marbled with a deeper and lighter scarlet.

Fericus, hath greener leaves and larger than the rest, stalk rising higher, dividing into several branches, each bearing a large double flower of a rich scarlet.

Fericus Trashe, or striped, is a lesser, Flower and commonly well striped with yellow.

Ranunculus of Aleppo, a fine Flower Orange tawney colour'd, very double and round, well striped with yellow.

There are others under differing names, but so little in the flowers as nor worth paper room in mentioning, but these last named, a Florist's pains are well bestowed in collecting.

The following single ones will also be acceptable objects in the season:

The Gold yellow, striped through the leaves with scarlet.

Rosa frize, white within, rose colour without.

Rom in is Shamney, marked with red without.

African, yellow within, scarlet and yellow without.

Besanson, yellow within, pale yellow, and red without.

Melidore, Pale *Isabella* within, *Crimson* border'd with *Isabella* without.

Parmisan, yellow within, gold colour, border'd with *Crimson* without.

Sarine, white within, white marked with red without.

Didonian is Shammey colour within, and marked with red without.

There are several others that have been, and more may be raised from seeds, which must be managed, as those of *Anemonies*.

Their roots must be planted in rich sandy and ranker Earth than *Anemonies*, and as them must about Mid-Sumer be taken up, and kept dry in Papers, or Boxes, till they are set again, which must be in *December*, lest if done earlier they come up too soon, and frosts destroy them, unless prevented by daily attendance in covering and airing them, in *March* and *April* when come up and rise to flower (as *Anemonies*) ought to be often and well water'd.

Their leaves once snipt or snerpt by the frost, which appears by their brown colour, will soon dye down to the root, and that perish too: I had some this year, thus caught, clapt drinking Glasses over them, taking them off once a day, and each day gently watering them, and by that means not only sav'd their lives, but brought them to flower, without which I am certain they had been lost.

That their roots may the better encrease, they may be set in such an Earth that hath been made by long lying of old Thatch or Straw, but with your other Earth prepared for them above, and below it, with which lodging, I have found them to have been very well pleased, by their multiplying and chearful countenances.

'Tis said far Countreys they have gilded Crows.
 And if each Crow-foot hath such glorious shows,
 It must be true, in Semetry no doubt,
 Hercules stature may be known by's foot;
 And so Ranunculus by these weake lines,
 In water you may see how the Sun shines.

M A Y.

P*æonia*, the Peony, is of two Sexes, Male and Female: The Male is single and known by its leaves coming constantly whole without any division, long roots and round, the flower of a purplish red, of which there is but one sort: of the Females many, some bearing single, others double flowers, of the shape of the common red one, therefore needs no description; the leaves of all of them divided on the Edges, the roots more tuberous, growing in clogs, with many round pieces fastned to the head, with smaller strings; I shall only name the best double ones.

♂ *Pæonia femina flore pleno* —————

Purpureo, the double purple Peony smaller in all its parts than the common red one, the leaves of a whiter green, those of the flower of a bright shining purple, and soon full.

Rubescens, the double Carnation Peony, of a bright shining Carnation colour at the first opening, but daily waxing paler till almost white, but never falls the leaves, but wither on the stalk, a great perfection.

Albicans, the double blush or white Peony, large flower, at first opening tintured with a light blush, but in a few daies turns to perfect white, and continues so long before it decays, and then withers on the stalk and is the best yet come to our knowledge.

Variegata, smaller than the last in all its parts, the flower of a fine red, striped with white, lasts long and falls no leaf.

These all flower in *May*, and are hardy Plants, and endure long in the ground, without stirring; *October* the only time of removing them, and none of those roots will grow but what have Sprouts or Buds at the end, or rather top of them, except each piece there-
of

of will grow: so apt to encrease. Some years the double ones bring seeds to perfection, which sowed very thin in *September*, where they may stand unre-moved in the ground two years, may produce new varieties.

I must a little insist on the Honey Suckles, and Colum-bines now in flower, tho they are so generally known, as to seem needless:

Of Woodbines, the red Italian and the double are best, the first blows in *June*, the double Honey Suckle, in this month of *May*, both easily encreased by laying their branches in the ground, for if they but fall on the ground of themselves they are apt to root there.

Aquilegia, Columbines, the double are of four colours, blew, white, purple and red, any of these alone not valued, those that are varigated accepted: also, the double inverted Columbines, i. e. with the heels inward; various in their colours.

Double Rose Columbines, that have no heels, but stand on their stalks like little double Roses.

The degenerate Columbine, like the last, but that the leaves which are outermost are much larger than any of the rest commonly of a greenish purple colour.

The Virginian Columbine, hath small single flowers, with long heels of a yellowish colour, shadowed with red, with deeper red spots in the hollow parts of the flower: each flow'ring in the end of *May*, when few other flowers shew themselves, and therefore entertain'd, all bearing seeds; those flowers that come of a self colour ought to be nipt off, and only varigated ones left for seed, which sown in *April* in the Nursery, will bear the second year, the best whereof remove into your Garden, the rest throw away before they drop their seed to incumber your ground with, but self coloured or single flowers, which will last being but such flowers too many years.

In this Month also blows the great *Cyanus* or blew Bottle, that is lasting; those Annuals shall find another place with the Annuals for description; 'tis like the

Corn flower, but much larger and pleasanter, the long blew flowers many on a head making a pretty shew; not so common, as I find some speak it: In this Month also blows

Os in Thogalum Arabicum, the Star-flower of Arabia, leav'd like the *Oriental Hyacinth*, on a round green stalk, two foot high; on long foot-stalks grow divers.

Orchis, five Satyrium, the fly Orchis, or Bee-flower, *Satyrians*, grow wild in Meadows and other places; yet for their pretty form and beaury, acceptable in some parts of the Garden, especially the under named.

Mellita, five apifera, the Bee-flower, growing about six inches high, with three or four narrow leaves; the stalk bears three or four flowers one above another, each contains four leaves, three small and sharp pointed, of a blush colour, turning up towards the top of the stalk; the fourth is round in form, and colour like a Bee that were sucking a flower, so as to deceive many that were ignorant in the flower: the Roots round, two joyned together, one of them perishing when the flowers pass, the other remaining hard and sound.

Orches Shegodes, Gnats *Satyrium*, differs from the last in larger leaves and higher stalks, and that the lower or fourth leave of the flower is like a Gnat, or long great fly, rooted like the Bee-flower.

Orchis Myodes, fly Orchis, like the last, but lesser, having the lower leaf like a fly with legs, a list of Ash-colour crossing the back, and the lower part black.

There is also the *Butter-fly Orchis*, the snow-white, the all red, the yellow, and divers spotted, flowering about the middle of May and found wild in many places, thence transplanted with a Turf about them into a shady barren place of the Garden, for they will not live in a hot good Soil: or take a large Turf whence they naturally grow, set the herb in your garden shady, cut Roundles therein, and put in your Orches Root fill'd up with the same earth, in June or July; at Spring, clip the grass low with Sizzers, leaving the flowers, which will thus used prosper well.

Spring.

Springa, five Gelsimum Arabicum, the double white Pipe-tree, or *Arabian Jasmine*, in this Month begins to flower, and continues flowering till September be spent, and is a rare and tender shrub, having many long slender, yet stiff woody branches, set with fair green leaves, and large, two standing at each joynt against each other; at the end of the branches come forth divers flowers, standing on foot-stalks, each in a hole like the common white Jasmine, containing fair double-flowers of round pointed white leaves, the middle hollow and yellowish, of a strong sweet scent, like Orange-flowers; 'tis a nice Plant, requires housing and observance in Spring.

Crisus Maranthe, Horned Trefoil, its fine Blossoms shew themselves in this season: this Tree rises four or five foot high, the body seldom bigger than a Mans Thumb, covered with a whitish Bark, the branches more white; the leaves stand three together, being less rounder and whiter than the ordinary *Laburnum*; its flowers like Broom, of a gold yellow colour, coming forth three or four together at the ends of the branches, followed by crooked, flat, and thin Cods, like half-moons: It is a tender Plant, and so set as to be housed with Greens in the Winter, not to be increased by Seeds or Layers, but by taking off some new slips in June, setting them in the shade, keeping the earth moist by frequent and gentle waterings.

Solanum fruticosum, Shrub night-shade, hath a woody stock and branches, about a yard high, of a dark Brown colour, set with leaves of a sad green, the flowers like those of the common night shade, in one white, in another of a blew colour; one of this kind hath the green leaves varigated with white: this is also increased by Layers, and Flowers the end of this Month.

Anomum Plinii, Tree night-shade rises a yard high, with a woody stem, and many green branches, with small long green leaves, uneven at the edges, at the joynts of the branches putting forth two or three flowers together of a starlike form, turning back the leaves; &c

a white colour, with a yellow pointel in the middle; when fall away, are succeeded by small green Berries, that in December will be of a fine red colour, like little red Cherries, wherein are small flat white seeds. For the berries sake is this Plant respected, abiding in the winter, at which time set amongst Mirtles, or other greens, are a taking sight. It is raised by sowing the Seeds in March, which are apt to come up and grow, especially sowed in a pot, and housed in Winter.

Spartum Hispanicum, Spanish-broom groweth like our common broom, but bigger and higher; its flowers of the same fashion and colour, but bigger, and in my opinion only worth the naming; but there is one more rare, that beareth white flowers.

Sambucus Rosea, the Gelder Rose, rises two yards high, spreading into many branches, with broad leaves, divided into three Sections; at the top of the young branches comes out a round ball of many single white flowers, close set together: this Plant is hardy, long lasting, and increased by Suckers, which are too apt to put forth.

Nux Vesicaria, the Bladder Nut, grows but low, if not pruned up and kept from suckers; its bark whitish, leaves like Elder-flowers, white and sweet; many in this Month hanging on a stalk; after them greenish bladders, each containing one small Nut, and is too apt to send forth Suckers, by which it is increased.

Laurœcerasus, the Bay Cherry, is a stately Ever-green, growing sometimes ten or twelve foot high, flowering in this Month, succeeded by small Cherries, black when ripe, but so apt to increase, hath made it so common, by the name of the Laurel, and hath made me so short in its description; nor do I at all describe the Bay-Tree.

But there is a Laurel having its leaves delicate variegated, with large stripes of fine green and white, which I saw in my worthy friends Garden, Peter Egerton of Boulton near Chester, Esquire.

May and June.

Iris, the Flower-de-luce, of which there are two sorts, Bulbous and Tuberous rooted ones; of the Bulbous there are two distinctions, *Latifolia* and *Tenuifolia*'s, broad and narrow leav'd; of the last there is more diversities than in the broad leaves, though many pretty ones of that kind: as,

Iris bulbosa major flore —————

Ceruleo Elegantior: The great Bulbous *Iris*, with a rich blew flower, is like the old English blew flowers de-luce, (so common, that it needs no description) except the colour of the flower, which in this is a rich shining blew colour, having that spot which is in the lower leaves of all these flower-de-luces, of a deep yellow, towards Orange.

Ceruleo Variegata, the blew striped flower-de-luce, being diversly marked through every leaf with a dark violet purple colour.

Purpurea, the great purple bulbous flower-de luce, the whole flower except the yellow spot, of a reddish murrey purple.

Purpureo versicolor, the great purple variable bulbous flower-de-luce, of a rich murrey purple, a small yellow spot in the falling leaves, marked with deeper brown purple, almost black, upon a lighter purple.

Cinereo. The great ash-coloured flower-de-luce, hath sometimes two flowers on a stalk, very large, of an Ash or Lavender colour, with a yellow spot in their falling leaves.

Cinereo Striata, The great Ash-colour'd striped Bulbous *Iris*, like the last, only the flower is striped and veined all over with small lines of purple.

Versicolor, The great variable coloured bulbous flower-de luce, hath the three falling leaves of the flower of a pale silver colour, with a circle of Ash-colour

about

about the yellow spot; the arches are of the same colour viz. Silver ridged with Ash-colour, the top-leaves striped with blew.

Rubente, The great pale red or Peach-colour'd bulbous flower-de-luce, is more rare than any of the former, having a small yellow spot in each of the three falling leaves.

Albo, The great White; there is this and the greatest white flower-de-luce, which will come sometimes, the three top leaves striped and spotted with a faint purple, several diversities the Seed of this flower hath produced. There is another that is of a pure White, finely striped, and marked with veins and drops of a shining-watcher or blew colour through every leaf. There is another that is striped with purple through every leaf, the Seeds of which produce good varieties.

Luteo, The great yellow bulbous flower-de-luce, of a fine bright gold-colour, with the spot in the middle of the three falling leaves, of a deeper yellow, almost Orange.

There are more diversities of this kind in other Countries, and raised in ours by sowing their Seeds, which must be performed as those of Tulips. They flower some in May most in June; the blews first, than whites, and last the purples.

Their Roots yearly loose their Fibres, and must be taken up as soon as they are dyed down, if not a little before; for stay they longer, they will shoot forth new Fibres, and then not to be stirred; therefore rather before than after they are wither'd, take them up and keep them dry till August, at which time set them again in beds of good fresh sifted earth, not too poor, nor over-rank, or hot, for that will rot and consume them; nor too much in the Sun, that will scorch and spoil their flowers: chuse the East-part of your Garden for their abode, experience forbids either South or West, as not agreeing with them, Next comes to be mention'd.

J U N E.

Iris bulbosa minor Flore albi, The lesser white bulbous flower-de-luce, rising out of the ground before winter. Another white, that is bigger, another whose falling leaves have a little shew of yellowness; as also have the middle ridges of the arched leaves; another very small, but the yellow spot larger in the lower leaves, that in this flower stand outright.

There is one called the Spanish yellow, a lower flower, of an excellent deep gold yellow throughout the whole flower. Another, with pale yellow flowers, with a deep yellow spot: of this many diversities, some bigger, some lesser; some paler, some deeper, yellow colour, and one with the falling leaves white, except the yellow spot, common to all the bulbous flower-de-luces.

There is the party-colour'd Spanish flower-de-luce, whose falling leaves are white, the arched leaves silver-colour, and the top-leaves of a blewish purple; another hath the falling leaves circled with blew, the arched leaves pale blew, and top leaves purple. Some fair blewish purple, others of a reddish purple. Another hath yellow falling leaves, Sky-colour'd arches, and top-leaves of a murrey purple. Another falling leaves yellow, arches and top-leaves of a black colour. Another of a sadder and duller brown colour. Another larger than any of the rest, with falling leaves of a duskie yellow, with veins and borders about the edges, of a dun colour, the arches of a dull purplish yellow, and the top-leaves of a sullen blewish purple, with many more, which would be but too tedious here to mention, therefore end I these sorts with two more rare than the rest.

Iris bulbosa Augusti folia, *Elegantissima Persico flore*, The most Elegant narrow-leav'd bulbous *Iris*, with a Peach-

Peach-colour'd flower, large and long falling leaves, with a yellow spot in the midst of them, arched leaves also large, and the divided ends long and turning up, the top leaves sutably long and large, the whole flower except the yellow spot, of a fine reddish Peach-colour.

Iris bulbosa Angusti folia Serpentariacaule, The narrow-leav'd bulbous *Iris*, with a spotted stalk; the flower stands round and neat, and of a reddish murrey-purple, except the spot in the falling leaves, which is of a deep yellow, round at the head, and with a small list running under the arched leaves; thus the green leaves coming up before Winter, may be known, in that the bottoms of them for an Inch above ground, are of a reddish colour full of dark Purple Spots.

If any wet falls upon these flowers, presently after shake it off, or the leaves of the flower will soon be spoiled; their Roots, as the rest, loose their Fibres, and must be managed after the same manner; the Seeds of the best sorts become a Florists pains in sowing for producing varieties; the commoner sorts increase fast enough by off-sets; the two last are the most tender, as they are the best, and require to be planted in good fresh earth, that is not hot with dung, and where they may have the benefit of the Morning Sun only.

I forgot to mention the *Iris Persica*, with a Bulbous root, a fine flower, as also *Clusius* flower-de-luce, both of esteem, though old flowers; nor shall I give you the Catalogue of *Morines* (a French Florist) long since painted, of many strange-colour'd *Iris*, which you may find in Mr. Rea's *flora*, indeed worthy the perusal of the curious.

But come to the flag-leav'd flower-de-luce, with Tuberos roots, which also are of two sorts, *Iris Major*, & *Iris minor*, or tall and dwarf, or else broad and narrow leav'd flag or sedg flower-de-luce. Of these many varieties, but I will mention but two or three of the best of each.

Iris Chalcedonica major, the great *Chalcedonian Iris*.

Turkey flower-de-luce, by some called the Toad-
 ag; (so dark a marbled flower.) The form is like the
 rest of the flower-de-luces, but that the leaves are
 broad, of a yellowish green, folded one within the o-
 ther at the bottom, open at the top; out of the middle
 whereof rises a stiff stalk, near two foot high, bearing at
 the top thereof a large and gallant flower, of nine
 leaves, as the rest do; the three lower leaves large
 and broad, of a sad purple-colour, almost black, divers'd
 spotted, straked and marked with grayish white
 colour, with a great black freez in the middle of each
 of them; the three arched leaves that cover the small
 part of these, of the same colour and making, but a
 little paler, especially towards the sides and ends; the
 three upper leaves also very large, marbled like the o-
 ther, but of a brighter colour, the roots tuberos, thick
 and long, but of a yellower brown colour than the o-
 ther flag flower-de-luces, with great long fibres.

Iris Chalcedonica minor, The lesser *Chalcedonian Iris*,
 or flag-flower, &c. differs only from the former in be-
 ing lesser in all its parts, the leaves of a yellow green,
 the flower darker, and not so well marked, each flower-
 ing in May. and are the best kinds of flag-flowers;
 their roots sometimes lose their fibres, and then the
 green leaves die to the ground; such as do,
 must be taken up and kept out of the
 ground till October. The best time to transplant them
 is in August, or early in September, in fresh soil, mixed
 with well rotted wood-pile earth, but not as some ad-
 vise, under a south wall, for in two days the hot re-
 flexion of the Sun from thence will destroy their flow-
 ers; but so as to have the morning, but not the mid-
 day scorching Sun. Some take them up in June, and
 keep them dry till late in October, which, as they say,
 makes them the apter to bear flowers.

There is the flower-de-luce of *Asia* and of *Dalmatia*
 that bear many flowers on a head, the first of a deep
 blue last a lighter blue, both very sweet scented.

Iris Lusitanica biflora, The twice-flowering *Portugal*
 flower-de-luce, flowers in Spring, and commonly
 the

the same year in Autumn, and sweeter in scent than any of the former.

Iris Camerarii purpurea versicolor, The variable purple flower-de-luce of *Camerarius*, the three lower leaves of a reddish purple, the arched leaves of a black yellow, shadowed with purple, the three top-leaves of a dull smoaky yellowish purple-colour.

Iris caerulea versicolor, The blue parti-coloured, falls blew at the edges the rest white arched leaves whitish yellow, top-leaves pale sky with yellow edges.

Iris alba versicolor, The white variable flower-de-luce, rises near yard high, bearing four or five flowers one above another, of a silver colour, list'd with blewish purple down the backs of the top-leaves, the lower leaves whipt about the edges with blew: the arched leaves of a pale sky-colour, more blew towards the ridge.

Iris Aurea angustifolia Tripolitana, The yellow flower-de-luce of *Tripoli*, grows about four foot high, bearing two or three long narrow-leav'd gold yellow flowers.

Clusius, narrow-leav'd variable flower-de-luce, bears four or five small flowers, the lower leaves mark'd with white and blew, arched leaves of a light blew.

There is great blew, bearing many flowers on a stalk; also the double narrow-leav'd flower-de-luce, blew and white.

The blush-colour'd dwarf flower-de-luce, falling leaves of a reddish purple, with blew thrums, the arched and top-leaves of a fine pale red, or blush-colour. Some of these flower in *April*, others in *May*, and some bring forth their flowers not till *June*; they are hardy Plants, grow and increase in most place, but the better the soil, the more they will flourish, and are roomy for a flower-garden, fitter for the borders of a fruit-apartment: the beginning of *September* the best time for their Transplanting; part their roots, set them neither too thick nor too deep.

Iris, like *Rainbow*, several Colours shew,
With ease perswaded to increase and grow;

Such

Such different Faces, and Complexions too,
 None but the matchless Tulip can out-do.
 If Rainbow called Juno's Messenger,
 Then these her flow'rs, that of such feature are,
 To please the Goddess 'mongst them never fail
 To shew more Colours than her Peacock's Tail.
 As the Rainbow succeeding show'rs declare,
 And Peacock's cries that they are drawing near;
 Iris or flower-de-luce the same descry,
 By drawing in their leaves, and closer lye.
 So Peacock, Rainbow, Iris, Flower-de-luce,
 As like in Colours, so alike in use.
 And by their different Tinctures, colours gay,
 From most of Flowers bear the slag away.

R O S A.

THE Rose, the divers and excellent kinds thereof, are one of the chiefest ornaments that enrich our Gardens; of which there are the following sorts.

Rosa rubra Anglica, The English red-rose; this all persons are so well acquainted with, that it needs no description; from this came.

Rosa Mundi, The Rose of the World for Scent and form like the common red one, but their colours different to admiration, were it not by its great increasing grown too common, are in this flower for the most part a pale blush-colour, diversly spotted, and finely marked, with great flakes, of the same red, as in the common red Rose, making it through the whole double flower, the loveliest thing to eye of its Species.

Rosa Hungaria, The Hungarian Rose, differs from the common red one in the green shoots, the flower a paler red, having faint spots spread over the leaves of the whole double flower, but of no great value.

Rosa Provincialis, *flore rubro*, The red Province-rose, greener and bigger than the common red, the flowers

ers large and thick, spreading very broad, and laid open, of a paler red, and sweeter then the red one, there is one of this kind constantly spotted and marbled with deeper and paler red.

Rosa Belgica, flore rubro, The red Belgick Rose, the flowers exceeding thick and double, full of small leaves in the middle, and bigger on the outside of the flowers, which when full-blown, turn towards the stalk, of a fine deep red colour, as lovely a flower as any Rose of one colour.

Rosa rubra humilis, the dwarf red Rose, grows lower, and fewer thorns than the red one, flower smaller, yet thick and double, standing round and even when blown, and of a pleasant Carnation, scented like the ordinary red Rose.

Rosa holoserica multiplex, The double Velvet Rose, its young shoots of a sad reddish green colour, few thorns, leaves of a sadder green then the common red, the flowers of two or three rows of leaves, of a dark red Velvet-colour, with some marks of lighter red in them; seldom bearing many Roses, nor so well scented as some of the rest.

Rosa Memorea, The Marbled Rose, like the Velvet Rose in growth, but larger; very double, and of a light red, marbled with a deeper and lighter blewish Gray-de-line, well scented, better, though like that of the red Province Rose.

Rosa sine Spinis The Rose without Thorns or Virgin-Rose, in shoots and leaves like the last, greener and smoother, without any Thorns. The flowers not so thick, spreading leaves standing forward from each other, of a pale red, streaked on the faces of the leaves, of a pale blush, the back-sides are all of a pale or whitish colour, blowing most times fair and very sweet.

Rosa Francofurtensis, The Francford-Rose, hath the Button under it bigger than any other, the flowers thick and double, of a blewish red colour, and sweet scented, but seldom opens fair, but curl'd and crumbled.

Rosa Cinnamomia, The Cinnamon-Rose, blows in

May.

May, bearing many small double flowers, of a pale red^d and faint Scent, a little like to Cinnamon, from whence is name. So far of red Roses, the next are paler colour'd: As,

Rosa Damascena vulgaris, The common Damask Rose, so well known to need describing.

Rosa Damascena versicolor, The party Coloured Damask Rose; or, as once commonly termed, the York and Lancaster, differing only from the last, in that sometimes half the flowers, sometimes half in some of the leaves, are parted or marked with a pale blush, almost white upon the Damask Rose Colour.

Rosa ChrySTALLINA, The Crystal Rose, like the last, only differing in the making of the flowers, being commonly striped, and marked throughout every leaf, with pale white upon the Damask Rose Colour.

Rosa Damascena variegata elegantior, The Elegant variegate Damask Rose, hath leaves smaller, shoots shorter and redder, the flowers more double than the last, and much better marked than either of those before mentioned, and by many, known by the name of Mrs. Harts Rose.

Rosa Damascena Provincialis, The Damask Province-Rose, too generally known to need description, being but too common; were it as scarce as some others, it would be as valuable as any.

Rosa Mensalis, The Monthly Rose, in all parts like the Damask, but bears in England but in June, August, and September, though reported in Italy to bear even Months in the Year.

Rosa Belgica, five vitrea, flore rubicante, The blush Belgick Rose, hath bigger Branches, fuller of Thorns, of a whitish green Colour, many flowers growing together on the ends of the branches, about the bigness of an ordinary Damask Rose, but very thick and double; of a fine pleasant pale Blush-Colour, and sweet Scent, the greatest bearer.

So many diversities of the Damask or paler colour'd roses have we; and proceed next to the yellow Roses and conclude with the white,

Rosa,

Rosa lutea simplex, The single yellow Rose grows as high as the Damask, the young, shoots full of small hairy prickles, of a dark reddish Colour, small leaves, single flowers, but five leaves apiece; of a pale yellow Colour, being naturally a wild Rose, and entertained for variety.

Rosa Austriaca flore Phœnicia, The Scarlet Rose of Austria, in all parts like the last, the chiefest difference in the Colour of the flowers; the inside of the leaves of this, of a fine Scarlet, and the out-side of a pale Brimstone Colour; for which reason worthy esteem.

Rosa Lutea, flore pleno, The double yellow Rose, smaller shoots and leaves, of a paler yellowish green than the single kind, the flowers very thick and double, the best kind, like that of the Damask Rose, of a pale yellow; another that comes with a multitude of small pale yellow leaves, often with a great thrum in the middle, neither of any considerable Scent; the first coming well and smooth, of chiefest value, the last of little worth, coming broken and ragged; the best its glory consists in its form and Colour; we have these mentioned, and know of no other yellow Roses, and therefore come to the Diversities of white ones, the common ones I shall but mention, and but briefly insist on the rest.

Rosa alba vulgaris, The common white Rose.

Rosa incarnata, The blush Rose, only differs from the last, in opening at first, with a fine pleasant Blush-Colour, which afterwards grows whiter.

Rosa muschata, flore pleno, The Double Musk Rose, rises high with many green branches, and dark green shining leaves, armed with great sharp Thorns, the flowers many together in a tuft come forth on long-foot stalks at the ends of the branches, of a whitish or Cream Colour, not very double, the first row of leaves being much bigger than the rest, which are small, and stand loose. There is another of this kind that bears single flowers, therefore of less esteem, both chiefly

chiefly valued for their Scent, smelling like Musk, whence they had their name; as also for their use in Physick: they commonly flower in August, after the rest of Roses, but their usual time September.

Rosa Moschata altera, The other Musk Rose, some call it the Damask-musk-rose, some the white Cinnamon Rose, in leaves and branches like the other, but grows not so high, larger leaves, whiter green colour, more double than the former, but not so sweet; flowering before the other, in the end or presently after other Roses.

Rosa Canina flore pleno, The double Dog-Rose, in leaves and branches like the lesser white Rose, or wild Kind thereof; the flowers double, of a faint whitish bluish-colour, and weak scent, esteemed only cause double.

Rosa semper virens, The ever-green Rose, grows like the wild Egline, the leaves fall not in the winter as other Roses, which occasioned the name, but stay on till thrust off at spring by new ones: the flowers stand four or five together at the end of the branches, which are single, but of five leaves, of a pure white colour, and some thing resembling the Musk-Rose in scent,

Rosa Hispanica Moschata, The Spanish Musk Rose rises as the last, with greater green branches, and bigger green leaves; the flowers single, of five large white leaves, with an eye of bluish in them, scented like the last.

Rosa Pomifera major, the great Apple-Rose, hath a great stock, many reddish branches, with green sharp Thorn; the leaves like the common White Rose, the flowers small and single, standing on prickly buttons, bearded like other Roses, which after the flower fall, grow great, red, and of the fashion of a Pear, which, are the only ornament of this Kingdom.

Rosa Eleganteria, flore duplici, the double Egline, differs only from the wild one in that the flowers are double, of two sometimes three rows of leaves, of a pretty

pretty reddish colour, leaves and flowers scented like the wild and single kind. All these Roses I have, more or less of a kind; which bring forth their fair flowers in June, and continue flowering all that Month, and most of July, except those only expressed in their description; upon the best of these sweet and profitable flowers you will find this *; and such no florist ought to be without.

Roses are increased by inoculating the buds of them in other stocks, or by laying down the branches in the earth, best stocks to inoculate upon, which must be done about *Midsummer*, are the *Damask*, *White*, *Francford*, the wild *Eglantine*.

All stocks of budded roses must be kept from suckers, and the buds inoculated as near the ground as may be, that after one years growth, the budded lance may be laid in the earth to root; first prick about a joynr that will lye in the Earth many holes with an awl, and then cover it with good Mould: this done in the Spring, and so pegged down and that it rise not again, if water'd now and then in dry seasons, by Autumn will be so rooted as to be removed, and cut from its other part behind the roots, and becomes a natural Tree, one whereof is worth two others that are only budded or grafted, for that every Sucker that comes from them will be of the same kind.

But since all Roses are apt to yield Suckers, therefore the surest way to increase any, is gently to bend down part of the Tree, or the whole in the Spring, as before express'd, and lay all the branches as before directed in the ground, and apply to them old and well rotted dung, about the places where they are laid, 'twill make them root the sooner, and you by Autumn have as many rooted Trees of the same kind as Branches laid in the earth, without prejudice to the old one, which when the new ones cut off, may be easily brought to its place again, and the next year bear as plentifully as ever; nor does this hinder the bearing of flowers, for the branches laid will be as plentifully stored as if the Tree
erect

erect and not laid, so that they loose neither the profit nor pleasure of that year, and Trees bearing Roses.

The double yellow Rose bears not so well when thus natural as others, nor in the Sun as other Roses, but must be placed in the shade, and for its better bearing and fairest flowers, first in the stock of a *Frankford* Rose (as my Father-in-law Mr. Rea well advis'd) put in the Bud of a single yellow Rose near the ground; which will quickly shoot to a good length; about a foot higher in that sprout, put into it a bud of a double yellow Rose, the best kind, which growing, keep Suckers from the root, (as in all other Roses inoculated) and rub off all bud, but of that kind desired, when big enough to bear: the preceding winter prune it very near, cutting off all the small shoots, and only leave the bigger, cutting off the tops of them also as far as they are small; in the Spring when it buds for leaves, rub off the smallest of them, and when it buds for flowers, if too many, let the smallest be wiped off, leaving so many of the fairest as you think the strength of the Tree may bring to perfection, which should be a standard then up to a wall, and rather shaded than in too much heat of the Sun, and in dry weather sometimes water'd; by which means you may expect fair and beautiful flowers, such that will recompence your pains in their propagation.

For the making Roses come earlier then ordinary, as some advise, by placing them in a declining house against the Sun, and water enriched with hottest dung dissolved therein, or stravings of Horn or Lime steeped in it, or watering with warm water, to accelerate their blowing earlier than they naturally do; I truly think it not worth the while, because other beautiful flowers would be in being, and diminish somewhat of their glory, which is the more, blowing in a season when none others to vie with them; and of such means as before express'd used, I have reason to suspect the killing of Trees thereby, a deserved loss for following irrational and unexperimented impositions.

But

But for retarding the blowing of Roses, that is more acceptable, especially when no more pains than sheering off the buds when they new put forth, and then when others are quitting their lively ornaments they will be putting on theirs; and I suppose a second sheering them off, may cause them to be as much more latter, and so have Roses when no other flowers in being; but then be sure to serve the whole Tree so, for if you sheer but one part of it, the part usheer'd will spend that strength and sap that you expected should put forth new buds in the places of those cut off, and so frustrate your design.

As soon as your Roses done blowing, cut them with your shears pretty close to the old wood; and near the Spring each branch ought to be cut again with a pruning knife, close to a leaf, bud and all dead parts taken away, or any that is superfluous, to bring your Tree in handsome form; they are all hardy, and endure the severest winters well enough; they may be disposed up and down your Garden in Bushes or to the walls amongst your Fruit, or set in rows and hedges, intermixing the several colours so, as to have no two of like colours together; the well-placing them much advances their prospect to the eye, and commends the disposer of them.

Let none of your Rose-trees grow high, which is disgraceful, rather lower than above yard and half, except your Musk-Roses, which bear not well except against a wall, pale, or house-side, and suffered to grow to their full height, which usually is eight or nine foot high.

These Jew-empared, Muskie, fragrant perfuming flowers, deserve the most principal place among all others whatsoever, being not only esteemed for its beauty, virtues, and odoriferous scents, but because it is the honour and ornament of our English Scepter, as by the conjunction in the uniting of those two most Royal Houses of York and Lancaster appears, and claim the cheifest places in Crown and Garland; witness

Anacreon a Greek Poet, whom *Henricus Stephanus* thus
rendred in Latine. verse.

*Rosa honos decusque florum,
Rosa, cura amorque Veris.
Rosa Caelitum voluptas,
Roseis puer Cithereis.
Caput implicat Coenis,
Charitum Choros frequentans.*

The Rose is the Honour and Beauty of flowers,
The Care and Love of the Spring (it devours)
Of (the Poets) Heavenly Powers the pleasure,
Cytherea's Boy (eke Cupid) his Treasure,
Circling with Garland of Roses his Head,
When he to Dances of Graces doth tread.

You may mislike my thus Translating them, and
perhaps my own following fancie worse; however,
they shall run the venture, though hoppingpen-feather'd
out of their nest.

Venus upon a Bed of Roses laid,
Dull Ascanius, so long with her he plaid,
Reposing on a soft as sweet a Bed,
As that whereon she cropt his Maiden-head.
They both invited sleep, and there he lay,
Till rest enabled him for farther play.
Thus Sight, Touch, Scent of Roses in their uses,
Refreshes Nature, and new strength infuses.
Who would not then these sweet-leav'd flow'rs esteeme
So rare, when either felt, or smelt, or seen;
And wish this greater, than hath yet oretane us,
Double, nay Treble blessing of Ascanius?

J U N E.

IN this Month the Lillies are in their full flower, before the *Martagons*, and first to be mentioned; to wit,

Lilium Rubrum, The Red Lilly; the flower so vulgar, every Country-woman can form an Idea of it in a strangers head, by their Rustick descriptions, and several other sorts thereof which are here regardless. There are three sorts that are mentionable; the Red, Yellow, and White: as,

Lilium Cruentum bulbi ferum, The fiery red bulby Lily, bearing on a high stalk many fair flowers, containing six broad thick leaves, of a fiery red at the tops, declining towards the bottom to an Orange-colour, with small black speks.

Lilium Rubrum flore pleno, The double red Lily, beareth many Orange-colour'd single flowers on a stalk, with small brown specks on the insides, sometimes but one fair double flower, as if all the rest were there concatenated.

Lilium Luteum, The yellow Lily, of all the kinds most esteemable, like the other, but taller and bigger, many flowers on a stalk, of a fine gold-colour.

Lilium Album vulgare, The common white, like the common red, needs no farther noticing.

Lilium album Bizantium, The white Lily of Constantinople, is smaller in all its parts than the common white, but bears more flowers, twenty or thirty on a stalk: sometimes the stalk comes flat and broad, with one hundred or more flowers on it.

Lilium album flore pleno, The double white Lily, in all things a like the common kind, the flowers excepted, which are five or six on a stalk, each constantly double, the leaves long green ere they turn white and open, seldom opening at all but in a fair season.

season; more a rarity for the double flowers than beautiful There is.

Lilium Persicum, The Persian Lily rooted like the Crown Imperial, but longer, smaller, and whiter, from whence springeth up a round whitish green stalk, beset with many long whitish green leaves from the bottom to the middle thereof, from whence to the top with many small flowers haging their heads containing six leaves a piece, of a dead or over-worn purple-colour, with a Pointil and Chives in the middle, tipt with yellow Pendants: but this flower is in May, a flower of a small beauty, and only entertained for variety, its heavy colour setting off others that are more brisker.

Next come the *Martagons*, a rambling flower only fit for flower-pots, or Chimneys, and to be planted in by-borders or under hedges, but the blossoms of many and pretty varieties: as

Martagon Imperiale, The Martagon Imperial, scaly Root of a pale yellow stalk above a yard high, brownish colour, at some distance, beset with single rounds of broad green leaves, and naked betwixt: at the top of the stalk come forth, in an old Plant, sometimes one hundreded flowers, each on a several foot-stalk, hanging down their heads, and turning the leaves back again, which are thick and fleshey, of a pale purple colour, with brown spots on the inside, a stile in the middle, with six yellow Chives tipt with Vermilion Pendants.

Martagon flore albo. the White Martagon differs from the last in a greener stalk, fewer flowers, and white flower.

Martagon flore albo maculato, The White Martagon spotted, differs from the former in the stalk, being brown; flowers inclining to blush colour, with many red spots on the inside.

Martagon Canadense maculiatum, The spotted Martagon of Canada, this bears four or five flowers on long foot stalks in form like a red Lily, having the head

of a fair yellow, with many black spots on the inside. Chived and Pointil'd like the rest, the root smaller, and stalk lower.

Martagon Constantinopolitanum, The Martagon of Constantinople, yellowish scaly root, brownish stalk, large round pointed green leaves, confusedly placed thereon; on the top whereof come forth four or five more, or fewer flowers, on long-foot stalks, hanging their head, the leaves turning back again, of a fair Orange colour with a Pointel and six Chives tipt with yellow Pedants; this is very common; but those follow are not. As

Martagon Constantinopolitanum maculiatum, The red spotted Martagon of Constantinople, like the last, but larger flowers, more on a head, of a deeper Orange colour, thick speckled on the inside, with small black spots.

Martagon Pannonicum, The Martagon of Hungary, larger leaves than the last, thinner set, flowers bigger of a bright pale Orange colour, the best and rarest of all the Martagons:

Martagon Virginianum, The Virginian Martagon, pale yellow scaly root, the stalk rises yard-high, beset with sharp-pointed whitish green leaves, in rundles, the head bearing three or four, or more, somewhat large flowers turning back, of a gold yellow colour, with many brown spots about the bottom of the flowers, the points or ends of the leaves that turn up, of a red or scarlet colour without spots: a very tender Plant, and must be defended from Winters frosts.

Martagon Pomponion, The Martagon of Pompony, yellowish brown scaly root, stalk yard high, set promiscuously, with many small long green leaves, almost to the top, where stand many flowers, according to the age of the plant: some standing long unremoved, have born a hundred flowers; of a yellowish Orange colour, with small black specks on the inside, fashioned like the red Martagon of Constantinople, but smaller.

There is also the yellow Martagon, without spots, and the yellow spotted Martagon, but of no great esteem, and only for variety admitted, as some of the others are; your choicest is that of *Canada* and *Virginia*, and must be planted in the richest and hottest earth you can get in boxes or pots, to be so housed as to be kept from freezing in the Winter.

The Lillies, and most of the Martagons flower in June, but the Martagon of *Pompony* first, in the end of May; that of *Constantinople*, about the beginning of July; the *Virginian* last, in August.

All, except what before mentioned, very hardy Plants, increase but too fast by the roots, which hold their fibres, and therefore like not often removing, but when occasion for it, the best time when their stalks dried down, for then the roots, have fewest fibres; the roots ought to be set five inches deep in the Earth, that should be every year uncover'd to the bottoms, that without stirring the fibres of the old roots, the young ones may be parted from them, and they only remain with new rich earth put to them and cover'd, which will much advantage the fairness and number of their flowers; your young roots disposed in some other place convenient, (considering the height they grow to, and great increasing) not keeping them out of the ground.

The *Moly* in this season, is in flower, from the beginning to the end of the Month chiefly.

Moly Homericum, The great *Moly* of *Homer*, that riseth up with two or three great thick long hollow leaves, of whitish green colour, like the Tulip-leave; from amongst which the stalk rises above a yard high, naked, round and smooth, bearing on the top a great Umbel or Tuft, of small star-like purplish-flowers, upon equal-footed stalks, which continue long before the decay, the root big and white, and of the smell of Garlick.

Moly Indicum, the *Indian Moly* hath shorter, though broader leaves than the former, the stalk not so high

as its leaves, without any flowers, bearing a cluster of reddish scaly bulbs, each as big as an Acorn, standing on foot-stalks, which set, will bring Plants of the same kind, great white Root covered with a dark-colour'd Coat, little increasing under ground.

Moly Montanum Pannonicum, the Moly of Hungary, of two sorts, the first hath three or four long and broad green leaves, carried up with the stalk, a foot high one above another, beset at the top with some reddish bulbs, with long foot-stalks, with flowers of a pale purple, fashioned like *Homers Moly*, the root small and apt to increase; the second like the first, but the green leaves smaller, the stalk bearing a greater cluster of dark green bulbs, flowers alike in fashion, colour. and in a manner of growing, the root wearing a dark purple-coat.

Moly Serpentinum, Serpents Moly, like the former, but more beautiful, the bulbs on the head of a lower stalk, are redder, the small green leaves twine and crawl like a Serpent, therefore so named, the root small and round, increasing into many smaller ones, no bigger than pease.

Moly Montanum flore luteo, the Yellow Moly when it flowers, hath two long and broad leaves, otherwise but one, near the bigness of a Tulip, between which cometh up a slender stalk, bearing at the top a tuft of Yellow star-like flowers, greenish on the back, with Yellow threds in the middle, whitish Root, apt to increase, smelling strong, as the flowers and leaves do of Garlick.

Moly Montanum latifolium Hispanicum, the Spanish purple Moly, hath two long broad leaves, betwix which rises the stalk two foot high, bearing at the top many star-like flowers, of a decayed purple colour, with threds of the same, tipped with Yellow, yeilding near the ground bulbs by which they are increased, having no scent of Garlick in any part.

Moly Pyxidatum argenteum Hispanicum, the silver-cupped Spanish Moly, with two or three long rushlike leaves,

leaves, passing away when the stalk at its height, which is a yard or more, bearing a great head of flowers, which at length spread much open, and grow long on foot-stalks, of a silver colour, with lines on both sides the leaves, fashioned small and hollow, like a Cup, white and clear root, apt to increase, without any ill scent in any part.

Moly Dioscorideum, *Dioscorides* his *Moly*, from a transparent root, covered with a thick Yellow skin, springs up three or four narrow grassy leaves, with a stalk foot and half high, bearing at the top a tuft of milk-white flowers, like those of *Ramsons*, with a little scent of Garlick; there is another lesser, the flower leaves rounder pointed; these last and the Yellow are too common for a good Florists Collection.

Moly Muscarum Monspelienfe, the sweet *Moly* of *Montpenier*, hath four or five small leaves no bigger Bens-stalks, foot high, bearing many star like sweet flowers, which if the season hot, smell like Musk; small root and tender, requiring defence from winter frosts; this last flower not till *September*.

They all lose their fibres, and may be taken up when the stalk dried down, thriving well in any Soil, great increasers, standing long unremoved; they will last long in flower pots, if the water renewed, and are preserved more for variety than for their smell or beauties sake.

Asphodelus, the *Asphodil* also bears star like flowers, as the great white branched, the white unbranched, the blush colour'd, the great white striped, the little hollow white *Asphodil*, and the small yellow, flowers of small worth, therefore only named; as another kind called the *Lilly Asphodil*, having sedgey leaves and roots, many of which not the least valuable, except the *Lilly Asphodil*, with a white flower, and the blush *Lilly Asphodil*, which may be entertained: As also

Phalangium, *Spider wort*: the *Savoy* and *Italian* are only fit for your choice, which flower about the beginning of *June*, and are hardy Plants, live and thrive

in any Soil, but best in that which is moist; as the Lilly Asphodil, their time of transplanting in *August*, parting the Roots, and presently setting them again. More ado about them not worth while.

Gladiolus, Corn-flag, fit for by or out-borders, because of their rambling, with broad, long, stiff, green leaves, full of Ribs coming out by the side of the other, and joyned at the bottom; the Stalk rising from among them, bearing many Flowers one above another, standing all one way like the Fox-gloves: As,

Gladiolus Bizantius, the Corn-flag of *Constantiople*, with Flowers of a deep red, with two white spots within the mouth of every Flower, round and flat Root netted over; gives many off-sets, if long unremoved.

Gladiolus flore suave rubente, the Corn-flag with a bright red Flower.

Gladiolus flore albo, the Corn-flag, with a white Flower. There are several others; but one that's fit to be retain'd amongst the before-mention'd, because of its colour, and that is the French Ash-colour'd Corn-flag. These several coloured ones set thick, and intermixed when the blow makes a pretty show, which is the beginning of *July*, and lose their fibres as soon as stalks dry, and may then be taken up and kept out of the ground, freed from their many off-sets, and in *September* set again. They prosper in any place, increase too much.

Lychnis, Champions, the best whereof *Lychnis Coronaria rubra multiplex*, The double Red-rose-champion, like the single kind, so well known, needs no description, only the Flowers of this thick and double, of the same delicate Velvet red colour which is in the common single kind.

Lychnis Coronaria alba multiplex, the double white rose-Champion, like the last, but that the Flowers are more thick and double, and rarer than the Red. There is

Lychnis Chalcedonica flore simpliciori, the single Nonsuch, Flower

Flower of *Constantinople*, or as more commonly known by the name of the Flower of *Bristow*, bearing a great head of many single Scarlet flowers: Another differing in the colour of the Flowers, which is at first of a reddish bluish-colour, growing paler by degrees, so that in one head there will be several shades of blushes: Another with Flowers Snow white. But the most valuable, is the

Lychnis Chalcedonica flore pleno miniato, the double rich Scarlet Nonsuch, or Flower of *Bristow*, a lusty, strong, great, double-headed Flower, of the richest Scarlet imaginable.

The Champions flower the end of *June*, and continues till *September*, the several Nonsuchs, the latter end of the same month also.

The Champions must be planted of slips taken from the old Roots in the end of *August*, that they may root before Winter; for if set at Spring, they run up to flower and die at Winter, as the old Plants are apt to do; therefore set Slips every year, lest you lose the kind.

The Nonsuch are more hardy, and prosper worst in a Soil over hot or too rank, they continue long, and are increased by taking young Plants from the old Roots. Do this in the end of *March*, when they come up with many heads; each then divided with some share of the Root, will grow, and soon come to bear Flowers. No doubt but the Seeds of the single kinds, sowed as *Auricula* seeds, being as small, may produce new Varieties.

In this month appears.

Hesperis, sive Viola Matronales, Dames Violer, or Queens Gilliflower, by Country women call'd *Clove Sciences*; two sorts of them common in their Gardens, both single, one pale bluish, the other white; the Flower but of four Leaves. But the nobler sorts are.

Hesperis flore pleno Alba, the double white Queens Gilliflower, like the single kinds, but that in this there are many Flowers on a branch, and on stalks many

branches standing thick together in a long spike, each Flower thick and double, of a pure white colour and sweet scent, chiefly in the Evening; therefore called *Hesperis*.

Hesperis flore pleno purpurascens, the double Purplish Queens Gilliflower differs only from the last in the colour of the Flowers, which are of a fine, pleasant light, redish, purple colour; more rare than the double white.

Hesperis flore pleno variegata, the double striped Queens Gilliflower, like the last, but that the Flowers are finely striped with white, and most esteemed. There is one that beareth single Flowers thus striped, respected for its bearing Seeds, which sowed, produce Varieties.

They flower the beginning of *June*, and blow till the end of *July*, easily raised from any slip or branch; which set in the ground at Spring, shaded and watered, will grow: but neglect not to nip off the Buds (of your under set Plants) as soon as they appear for Flowers, otherways they will blow, and assuredly die.

Armerius, Sweet *Williams*. Of these Sweet *Johns*, are several sorts; their form too well known to be here described: and of each, only the double Sweet *Johns*, and the Velvet Sweet *Williams*, worthy esteem. Every slip of them set in the Spring, will grow; they flower in *June*; and if you keep their Seeds and sow them, other Varieties may be gained; but let it be done in *April*: they flower not till the second year.

Speculum Veneris, or *Venus* Looking glass, a pretty Seedling; the branches low and tender, divided into many parts, commonly lying on the ground; little leaves slightly picked on the edges; small flowers of a bright Purple colour tending to blueness, with wide mouths, having a white chive in the middle that adds much to its beauty; the roots very slender; and perish when they have perfected their small seeds; which sow in *April*: afterwards they will sow themselves, and yearly pay you tribute for you first pains in sowing them.

Hedysarum

Hedysarum clypeatum, the Red Satten-flower, called the French Honey-suckle, hath many stalks, set with winged green leaves; at the joynts come out smaller stalks, set with many flowers of a shining red colour, in some white, which is the rarer. After the Flowers past, the Seeds are contain'd in flat round Husks, three or four standing one above another. The second year after their sowing, they flower this and the next month, and die the Winter following. In the begining of April sow their Seeds.

Papaver multiplex, Double Poppies, need no description they are so common, some red, purple, scarlet, lead colour, white, bluish &c. Another, each leaf of the Flower is half scarlet and half white: Another, striped with the same colours: But the chiefeft, and of most esteem, is that of a younger date, of a fine gold yellow, and double, flowering in June, yield much seed, and either sowed or falling of themselves, will come up and prosper in any place.

The latter end of this month flowers also *Nigella*, the Fennel-flower, the Spanish single of a black blue, and a double of the same colour; but of like worth either.

Fraxinella flore rubente, Bastard-Dittany with a reddish flower, grows about two foot high, with divers woody brownish stalks, the lower part set with many winged-leaves like those of a young Ash, seven, nine, or eleven together, somewhat large and long, purled about the edges, of a sad green colour, and strong resinous scent, on the upper part of the stalks in this month blow many flowers, growing in a spike at distances one above another, each containing five long leaves, four whereof stand on the two sides bending upwards, the fifth hanging down, turning the end up again, of a pale red colour, striped through every leaf with a deeper red. a rassel in the middle of five or six long purplish threads that bow down with the lower leaf, and turn up the ends again with a little freeze at the end of each; when these gone, succeed hard and clammy

my husks pointed at the ends, wherein is contained round shining black seeds, the root white, large, and spreading under ground; the whole Plant of a strong resinous scent, more delighting to the Eye than Nose.

Fraxinella flore rubro, Bastard-Dittany with a red flower, differs from the other, in that it is bigger in all its parts, leaves dark-green, longer spike of flowers, and deeper red; another raised from the seeds of this, thicker of flowers, and of a deep bloody red colour.

Fraxinella flore albo, Bastard-Dittany with a white flower; its stalk and leaves of a fresher green, the flowers white, and not so big as the other.

There is two other sorts, the one Ash-colour, the other raised from the seeds of this a black blue colour, striped with a deeper, less in all its parts than any of the other; all of them continue in flower from this month till the end of *July*; the seed ready to gather the end of *August*; which will be all lost, without care taken to prevent it by the spring of the Pods. 'Tis a hardy Plant, endures long without removing, yields many new ones, which ought to be taken from the old root the beginning of *March*; they are raised with Varieties, by their seeds sowed in rich Earth as soon as they are ripe, especially of the deep red, white, and Ash-colour.

Cistus Men, The Male Cistus, a small shrubby Plant about yard high, with many brittle, slender, woody branches, cover'd with a whitish bark, on which many long whitish green leaves, hardish in handling. two at every joynt, with flowers in this month coming forth at the end of the branches, three or four together upon slender foot-stalks, each of five small round leaves like a small single Rose, of a fine reddish purple, with many yellow threads in the middle, that soon fall away, and are succeeded by round hard hairy heads, containing small brown seeds.

Cistus Ledon, The Gum Cistus rises higher, spreads more than the former, with many blackish woody branches

branches, set with long, narrow, dark, green leaves, whiter on the back sides, two at each point, the whole dewed with a clammy sweet moisture, but more in hotter Countries than in ours (which artificially taken off, is the black sweet Gum call'd *Ladanum*;) at the top of the branches stand single white flowers larger than those of the former, like single Roses with five leaves, having at the bottom a dark purple spot, broad below, and pointed upwards, with yellow threads in the middle; which past, corner'd heads succeed, containing like the former, small brownish seeds. These Plants continue flowering from *May* to *September*; are raised from seeds: the Plants endure not cold, but must be housed in winter.

Ficus Indica minor, The Indian Fig consists of leaves springing one out of another, from one leaf put half into the Earth, which takes root and puts out others; these leaves are a finger thick, flat, and round pointed, of a pale green colour, which shews at first of brown prickles on the uper side; at the tops of the leaves in this month break out the flowers, set with two rows of pale yellow leaves, with a yellow thrum tipped with red in the middle: after the flower's past, the head they stood on grows bigger in form of a Fig, but never comes with us to perfection. This is planted in pots, and housed in Winter, or else the frosts will rot and destroy it. There is also,

Canna Indica, The Indian flowering Reed, with fair large green leaves, coming from the joints of the stalks, which is above yard high, bearing at the top, one above another, divers flowers, like in shape to the Corn-flag, of a bright crimson colour, succeeded, by three square heads, containing seeds which are round and black, about a Pease bigness; it hath a white tuberous root, whereby it is aptly increased.

There is another of this kind, with flowers yellow, with reddish spots.

These Plants must be set in large boxes in good earth, often water'd, and housed in Winter, for one nights frost destroys them.

Helleborus albus, The white Hellebore comes up with a great round head, of a whitish green colour, opening into many beautiful large green leaves, eminently plaited throughout, and compassing each other at the bottom; out of them the stalk riseth a yard high, with small leaves to the middle thereof, whence divided into many branches, bearing a multitude of small Star-like, yellowish, green-colour'd flowers; the roots thick and big at the head, with divers great white strings running deep into the ground.

Heleborus albus flore atro rubente, The white Hellebore with a dark red flower, differs from the last, in that it comes up a month before the other, larger leaves, smaller and finer plaited, flowersless, of a dark red, and is a fine Plant; the roots of both these and the black that flowers at *Christmas*, are hardy, abide long unremoved, therefore at first ought to be set in good ground. There is the Ladys Slipper, small, white, and purple Hellebore, but only the two, white and the black worthour collecting.

Trachelium Americanum, five planta Cardinalis, The Cardinals flower hath many leaves, like *Carterbury-bells*, but lesser, of a yellowish green colour, from whence rises tall hollow stalks, set with leaves smaller by degrees to the top, from the bosoms whereof come forth the flowers, made of five long narrow leaves, three of them standing close together, hanging downright, the other two are turned up, with an umbone betwixt them, of a palour colour than the leaves, which are of an excellent rich crimson colour; the root is compacted of very many white strings, and well looked to, abides many years. There is another with blue flowers lately come from *Virginia*.

This must be planted in a Pot in good rich light Earth; and when Winter begins to grow sharp, set the Pot in the ground under a South-wall, three inches deeper

deeper than the top, and cloath it about on the top with dry Moss, covered with a glass, which take off in warm days and gentle showers, to refresh it; which must be observed in *April*: At which time you may take out the Pots and expose them safely.

J U L Y.

C *Aryophyllus hortensis*, called *July-flowers* from the Month they blow in, and are indeed the Summers glory, as *Tulips* the pride of Spring. deserving a Flowerists care in their propagation and preservation, especially the nobler sorts, which are called the *Dutch-July-flowers*, or more vulgarly *Carnations*, raised from seeds in the *Netherlands*, and other parts adjoining to the Sea, and thence conveyed to us. Our inland endeavours to raise them, seldom countervail our trouble, none or very few raising good ones, that have not the neighbourhood of the Sea, which annually produce new mixtures, though seldom new colours; and tho' their dye's not many, as red, purple, scarlet, tawny, and white, and of those deeper or paler, yet so recompensing that defect in their delicate variegations, various mixtures, and pleasing scents, as to vie with any species whatsoever, considering the usefulness of some of them as the best Cordials, extreemly comforting the noblest part of man, the heart, either in the Conserve of the Cloves made with Sugar, or in Syrups: the single colours as flowers little esteemed, in comparison of those striped, flaked, or powder'd upon white or bluish, with darker or lighter red, crimson or carnation, sadder or brighter, purple, deeper or paler scarlet; so that the chief *July-flowers* may be brought under these four sorts: Red and White, Crimson and White, Purple and White, and Scarlet and White; some whereof shall be named, that those unacquainted may the better

ter know how to collect them, being such sorts as a Flowerist ought not to want, viz.

Red and White.

Crown of Bohemia.

Emperour, the largest flower in being, and well marked with broad flakes.

King Charles the second.

Queen Katherine.

Red and Blush.

William the Conquerour, a fullen flower.

Crimson and White

Empress, the largest but

Countess, the rounder and neater flower.

Teages delight.

Phisbe.

Purple and White.

King Solomon, a neat flower finely marked on Snow white.

Purple Imperial

Musidorus.

Prince William.

Olinans.

Glory of Worcester, little purple and white.

Fair Hellena, only edged with purple.

Scarlet and White.

Mayor of London, the best.

The Giant.

Romulus.

Florida.

Flambosa.

Fair Rosanna.

Paramour.

Deep Clove colour and Black.

Pluto, Striped with Black through each leaf.

Scarlets.

Scarlets.

The Golden Fleece.
 Golden Grove.
 Prince of Orange.
 Princess of Orange.

Blush and White.

Mayor of York.

Blush.

Aurora, a very brisk colour.
 Morning-star.

Purple.

The Wiggon, a Self-colour.

Cloves.

Giant-clove.
 Astragon.
 Birtha.

Another intermixt with Purplish Leaves and Stripes.

I have heard but of two kinds that are of three colours ;
 the one is,
 Bedford-Tawny, Tawny, Scarlet, and White.

These are the best of each sort now in request, and to be had as my Gardens furniture may declare; there flowering from the middle (sometimes begining) of July, till the same time in August.

A chief thing to be considered, for their producing fair and gallant flowers, and many Layers, is the Soil wherein they ought to be planted, which must be neither too stiff, nor over-light ; the best course is to provide a quantity of good fresh earth, that which the Mole casts out of good ground, that is not stiff nor over sandy, that hath lain long untill'd, or taken four
 or

or five inches deep from under the Sward ; but I prefer the Mole-hills best, that have not been long cast up, and mix the same with a third part of Ox, Cow, or sheep-dung, that hath been long made, intermingling a little lime ? leave your heap high and round, that it take not too much wet ; let it lie by so long till well digested, which will be the sooner effected, if often turned over and well stir'd together ; and be sure this Earth be well mellowed ere you put it in pots or beds for planting your layers in, and your succers in flowers will be the more prosperous, taking off your Layers either in *September*, or in *March*, which I account always best ; from your Layers cut off all dead leaves, and the tops of all that are too long, and then take them up, with earth about the roots, and set them in your pots, filled with the before mentioned prepared earth, which set in the shade, and gently watered, will grow well, ynd then they may be removed into the morning Sun, which is the only Sun these flowers willingly admit of, never over-glut any with water, and moisten them not with any out of Well or Pump, till it hath stood two days at least in some vessel sunning, for raw water too much chills, and rather backs tender Plants, than advantages their growth and flourishing, nay, often destroys many. In winter till *April*, water in the morning, otherways your moistned earth about tender roots, may so freeze, as to kill them ; and after that time, the Sun growing more vigorous in heat, water in the evening, and your pots as soon as the Sun off them ; otherwise the Suns heat exhales the moisture before it can have time to give due refreshment to the Plants.

Another sort of earth for *July* flowers I was acquainted with by one Mr. Fiddin, Gardner to the worthy Sir John Packington of Westwood in *Worcestershire*, in which I saw his flowers flourish and mark beyond expectation ; it was thus compounded.

Rotten Tan, i. e. the reliicks or rubbish of a Tanners pit, that by long lying, is converted to earth, this layn on a heap for 3 Months to sweeten, for in its own nature

'tis too four for such uses ; to one barrow full of which, four of good rotten wood-pile earth, and the rubbish of old wall, for want of which a little old decayed lime, a quarter of a peck at most, mixed well together, and let lie a fortnight ere you put it in your pots for your *July*-flower layers to be transplanted in, is a secret few know.

When your flowers begin to spindle, nip off all but one or two at the most of the biggest at each root, leaving them only to bear flowers ; and when they come to bud for flowering, nip off all those too, but three or four that are best placed, by this means will your flowers be the fairer, and more layers gained, by which your kinds are continued and increased. Remember to be often tying up their spindles, as they grow in height, to small rods, set by them on purpose for their support, lest by their bending down they break off, and you lose the pleasure of their flowers.

From the middle of *June*, till the same time in *July*, is the prime time of laying *July*-flowers : which is thus performed. Make choice of such slips as are strongest, having joynts sufficient for laying ; prune off the side and end of the top leaves, cut the undermost part of the middlemost joynt half through, from thence slit the stalk through the middle upwards to the next joynt ; open the earth underneath to receive it, then gently bend it down therein, with a small hook-stick stuck in the earth to keep it down, keeping up the head of the slip, that the slit may be open, and so pressed down and earthed up, which as soon as performed, must be sure to be water'd, which must be often reiterated, especially if the season dry, it will make them root the sooner, and shoot forth fibres sufficient to be removed with earth about them the beginning of *September* following, into pots or beds of the aforementioned, prepared Earth, which must be shaded and gently watered ; but take heed of too much moisture, lest it rot their young and tender fibres ; therefore for preventing great rains, shelter them under boards supported

ported by forks and sticks laid on them, but not too near them, lest on the other hand they perish for want of Air, in a freedom of which they chiefly delight, many having been suffocated for want thereof, as too close housing in Winter hath shewed the experience, and in transplanting your layers, set them not too deep, for that hath rotted and spoiled many.

Some *July*-flowers in Summer shoot up but with one stem or stalk, without any layer; if you suffer it to blow, the root dies, therefore if you have no more of that kind, suffer it not to flower, but timely cut off the spindles that it may sprout anew, which preserves the root.

When any *July*-flowers in your pots die, empty it of its old earth, and put in new before you plant another *July*-flower in it, otherwise the proper nourishment being drawn out, and spent by the first flower, will visibly appear in the ill thriving of this second.

When your roots produce too many layers, if in good flowers, cover not above three or four to be laid, for they draw so much nourishment from the root, as not enough to ascend to the flower, so hindring both fairness and bigness; but in *May* or *June* (not too far in the last Month neither) seek out from the stems such shoots only, as are reasonable strong, that run not up to spindle: cut these off close to the stem, and throw them in a pail of water for twenty four hours, then in a bed of rich and fine mould, that hath been sifted through a wire riddle, cutting off your slip close at a joyn't, trimming away the lower leaves close to the stalk, and cut off the uppermost even at the top, make a hole in the earth with a little stick, and put your slip therein so deep, that the upper leaf may be wholly above ground; then close the ground to the stem of the Plants; and lastly water them, remembering to do it often, unless rain saves you that labour, and that this bed be as much as may be in the shade.

Ferrarius, lib. 2. cap. 15. avers, from the month of *February* to the middle of *March* (in the time of
their

their germination) is the best time to slip this flower; nor will he have the slip, nor twisted in the bottom, nor Barly put under them to raise adulterous fibres, but onle advises that they be cut off at the joynt: Indeed both Spring and Autumn are good Seasons for making out Roots; the latter requires that the slip be so early set, as that it may have time enough to take root before the coldness of Winter; the former, that the Plant set in the Spring may have taken root before the Sun rises to that strength to emit violent and parching heats. General Rules for Vernal and Autumnal Settings.

As your *July*-flowers blow, if you observe any to break the pod, with a Penknife or Lancet open it as much at each division thereof, then bind it about with a small flang, or narrow list of the thin Film of a Gold-beaters old Mould, which moistened with your tongue, will stick together; keep your flower round, and scarcely be perceived: If any come all of one colour, the Layers from that stem will continue so, and be a new kind.

Keep your first flowers for seeds, letting their pods stand as long as you may for danger of frosts, kept as much as may be from wet; then cut the stems off with the pods on them, and dry them so as not to lose the seeds. The driness of the pods, and blackness of the seed, argues their ripeness.

Ferrarius, lib. 3 chap. 15. says, the bottom of every pod or seed brings the best seeds, and the largest flowers. The seeds producing most varieties, are the striped tawnies. The most variety of double flowers are raised from the seeds of double flowers, though many times the seeds of single ones will produce double. The best time to sow them, is the beginning of *April*, or full Moon, near that time before or after, on indifferent good ground, mixed with the ashes of too old rotted and superfluous slips and stems of *July*-flowers burnt, in a place so shaded, as to have only the morning and evening Sun; sow them not too thick, and
sift

sift the same compound over them a quarter of an inch thick: when the Plant is grown to a considerable strength, which will be in *August* or *September* following, remove them into beds of a very good soil, about the full Moon, where they must stand till they flower, these seedlings come up sometimes with three, sometimes with four leaves, though the most have but two, and by some observed that those with but two leaves prove single, those with more prove double flowers; if you mark such, you will the year after their sowing find its variety by their flowers, the best of which set in pots, that they may be so placed each season, as to have the morning Sun only; not up against a South wall, for they love not intemperate heat.

*The several sorts of Primroses appear,
The blustering Virgin Beauties of the year,
Till the Bears Ears with more numerous dies,
Do take the field, but much more take our Eyes,
Or the Ranunculus, Anemonies
So richly dy'd in grain, challenge the prize;
Till Tulips in their glorious dress come forth,
Scorning all Rivals dare compare in worth,
Which Roses offer at, yet sweetly yield,
To July-flowers that next do crown the field,
And will the honour wear, or lose each head,
With looks like fair skind'd Thisbe when she bled,
Or when a sadder purple stream had been
Trickling all over her sweet Lilly skin.
Others did seem, and some of kind did show,
Like to the blushes on her face did flow;
Whilst one to steal her breath, to mouth did skip,
So wears the Scent and Scarlet of her lip.
Nay, the deep Clove its darker hue doth hold
From her once brighter blood, congeal'd and cold
But dead change looks, and similize her thus,
Hanging their heads as she on Pyramus.
Their Pens may write, or Pencils draw their glory,
Living the Eyes best witnesses of their glory.*

Clematis peregrina flore rubro, Red Virgins-bower, hath many limber weak woody branches, covered with a thin brown outer bark, and green underneath, winding about any thing it can take hold of; the leaves stand at the joynts, consisting of three parts, some notched on one side, some on both: the flowers the latter end of this Month begin to appear from the joints on long foot-stalks, made of four leaves, standing like a Cross of sullen dark red, the roots a bundle of brown strong strings, fastned to a head, running deep in the ground.

Clem. &c. purpureo, Purple Virgins bower, of a sad heavy blueish purple.

Clematis, &c. pleno purpureo, The double purple Virgins bower, like the former, but bigger and stronger, colour'd alike in the flower, which is very thick and double; the outward leaves broad as the others are, but the inward narrow folded close together, like a big button in the middle of the flower, which open so slowly, that the outward leaves fall off before the others spread themselves, and continue flowering the next month; these must be supported against a wall: the young and small branches that are apt to die in Winter, pruned off in *March*; the nearer cut, the fairer the flowers.

Geranium nocte olens, This is the only Cranes-bill worth our notice, and so called, because it smelleth sweet only in the night; it hath a great root like a Peony, with large jagged leaves; the flowers come forth in this Month, with small and round-pointed leaves, of a purple colour, lifted about with yellow; these stand on smooth stalks eight or ten on a head, which by night are as sweet in the night, as beautiful in the day; the Plant is tender, and therefore set in a pot, and govern'd in winter as the Cardinals flower, or housed and kept dry in winter, for any moisture rot, the root.

Jucca Indica, The Indian Jucca, hath a large Tuberos root and fibres, thence springs a great round tuft
of

of hard long hollow green leaves. with points as sharp as thorns, always remaining, but some of the outward ones which are supplied by those that spring in the middle: from an old Plant well kept sometimes springs a strong round stalk, divided into several branches, which bear divers flowers, something like the *Fritilaria's*, but narrower at the bottom, containing six leaves, the three outward veined on the backs, from the bottom to the middle, with a reddish blush upon white, coming forth in this Month, and soon fall away without seeding with us. This Plant must be set in a large square box, wide and deep, fill'd with good rich earth, housed in winter, and defended from Frosts, it never here increases, that I yet know of, but are brought from the *West-Indies*.

Periploca Virginiana, Virginian silk, rises with one or more round stalks, near four foot high, at several joynts set with two long, broad vein'd, round pointed green leaves, on the top of the stalk, out of a skinny-hose, a great tuft of flowers come forth, thirty or forty hanging down on long foot-stalks, each consisting of five small hollow leaves, of a purplish colour; which past, come long crooked Cods standing upwards, containing flat brown seeds, wrapped within a great deal of fine soft whitish brown silk, the root big and white, running far under-ground, and springing up in many places; it flowers in *July* bringeth Seeds and silks in *August*; it hath been raised from seeds brought from *Virginia*; the stalks die to the ground every winter, but springs again at Spring, if the place where it stands be covered with horse-dung in winter to defend it from frosts.

Jasminum, album, White Jasmine: from the bigger boughs that come from the root, proceed divers green flexible branches, set with winged leaves of a dark green colour, standing two together at the joynts, made of many small pointed leaves, set on each side of a middle rib, commonly three on a side, one bigger and more pointed at the end; at the tops of the young branches,

branches, divers flowers come forth together in a tuft, each on a long foot-stalk, which are small, long, and hollow, opening into five white pointed leaves, of a strong sweet scent, falling away here with us without seeding.

Jasminum Catilonicum, The Catilonian or Spanish Jasmine, like the last in growing, differs only in the flowers, which before open in a blush, after white with blewish edges, the branch and green leaves larger but shorter, the whole not rising half so high, the flowers sweeter than the other.

Jasminum Hispanicum multiplex, the double Spanish Jasmine grows like the last, the flowers white but bigger and double, containing two rows of leaves, with some smaller coming forth of the middle of the flowers, which are as sweet as the former.

Jasminum Luteum, the yellow Jasmine, hath many long slender branches, set at distances with three small dark green leaves together, the middle or end leaf being the biggest; at the joynts where the leaves come forth, stand long stalks, bearing small long hollow flowers, ending in five, sometimes six yellow leaves: the flowers past, round, black shining berries succeed them, the roots are tough and white, creeping in the ground, coming up in divers places, much increasing.

Jasminum Indicum flore Pharico, the Indian scarlet Jasmine, cometh up from a large spread root, with one, two or more flexible branches, which must have somewhat to support them, putting forth at every joynt small and short tendrils, by which it fastens to any woody substance, at the same place comes forth two winged leaves, large almost as Rose leaves, full of veins and finely nicked on the edges, standing usually three on a side, and one at the end, which are reddish at first, after of a fair yellowish green colour, at the end of the branches comes forth the flowers, many together, long like a Fox glove, at the ends opening into five fair broad leaves, with a stile and small threads in the middle of a Saffron colour, some Plants have

on the inside the flowers small, red leaves, others of a deep scarlet, vein'd with small yellow lines.

The *Jasmines* flower from July to the middle of August, the first white and common yellow are hardy and endure our Winter colds, encreasing fast enough by suckers; but the Indian yellow and the Spanish, must be planted in pots or boxes, that they may be housed in Winter, encreased usually, by grafting them late in the Spring on the common white *Jasmine*, the approach way, they may also be encreased by layers.

Laurus Rosea, five *Oleander*, the Rose Bay-tree is of two sorts, one breaking red the other white flowers, in nothing else differing, its stem growing to the bigness of a mans thumb, divided into three branches, at each joint bearing long, hard, thick, dark green leaves; at the end of the branches come forth the flowers, of a deep blush in the one and white in the other, consisting of four narrower long yet round pointed leaves, which here fall away without seed.

Laurus Indica, the Indian Bay thrives with us but slowly, rising not above four foot high, the branches cover'd with a yellowish green bark, thick set with leaves, which are betwixt those of the Cherry-Bay and the common kind, the flowers grow in a long spike, of a greenish white colour, succeeded by Berries like small Olives; this plant must be defended from Frosts in Winter and is encreased by layers.

AUGUST:

Cyclamen or Sowbread now appears without leave, on small naked stalks, the flowers coming up folded in the leaves, hanging down their heads and turning up their leaves again, which are in all but five, some of a bright shining reddish purple, as the vernal one, another that flowers in the Spring is of a pale purple, there are also vernal white ones single and double.

The

The small purple *Cyclamen*, another larger of a reddish purple, both Summer flowers. But the most are those that in this month of *August* begin to flower and continue so in *September*, and some in *October*, viz.

The Ivie-leaved *Cyclamen* of *Autumn*, of the palest purple colour.

The narrow leaved *Cyclamen*, whereof one purple, another white.

The double purplish colour'd *Cyclamen* having about a dozen leaves in a flower.

There is another as double, that is white.

The spring *Cyclamens* are preferable before the rest, but the double ones most of all and hardest to be got. Some few dayes after the flowers come up, their leaves fashion'd almost like Colts-foot leaves, but have some indenting on the edges, some more, other sorts less, some longer some rounder, all of them strangely variegated, spotted and circled with white green, about the middle of the leaves on the upper side, but that side underneath is red. These flowers and leaves spring from a round flat Turnip root; black on the outside, not loosing their fibres, therefore seldom removed, but their time for Transplanting is a little before they put forth buds or flowers: They seldom encrease by roots; therefore raised by seeds, the head or Vessel that contains them after the flowers are past, shrinketh down, winding the stalk in a scroul about it, and lieth on the ground hid under the leaves, where it groweth great and round, containing some small seeds, which must be sown as soon as ripe in good light earth in Pots or Boxes, and cover'd near a finger thick; after they are sprung up and the small leaves dried down, put some more of the same earth upon them, and after the second year, remove them to convenient distances about Nine inches asunder, where they may stand and bear flowers, & probably may yield you some variety, either in flower, shape or marking of their Leaves.

Thlaspi Creticum, or Candy Tufts, an Annual, are now in their prime, and begin to blow in *July*, they are

are small plants, about a foot high, their stalks set with long, narrow, notched whitish green leaves; at the top stand many small single flowers set close together, in some all white, some have a purplish spot in the middle, others are all of a pale purple colour, the seeds are small and reddish (their roots yearly perishing) and must be yearly sowed in April, almost any ground will serve their turn.

Lathyrus Latifolius, the everlasting Pease now flourisheth, bearing many large Pease like Blossoms, of a purplish red colour, standing on a large foot stalks, the Haum rises high, and must be so planted, as to be born up; it dies to the ground in Winter, and rises again at Spring; in September its Cods will be ripe, filled with small Pease, which must be sowed or set at the Spring, and allowed two or three years ere they grow strong enough to bear flowers. There is a blue one that is more rare, and continues as long.

Flos Africanus, the African, and by some called the French Marigold.

There are several varieties thereof, the best whereof are,

Flos Africanus maximus multiplex: The greatest double African, or French Marigold, having many winged leaves, curled about the edges, of a dark green colour, the stalk rising about a Yard high, divided towards the top into many Branches, each Branch bearing one large double Flower, of a fair gold yellow colour on the upper side, and paler underneath; there are diversities some times comes from the seeds of the same flower, some paler than others, rising out of a large Pod, wherein after the flowers past, are contain'd long narrow black seeds, from which the several varieties are raised, some coming with large single flowers, with a thrum in the middle, tho they seed from double ones.

Flos Africanus fistuloso flore multiplex, the hollow leav'd African Marigold, the flowers thick and double, composed of many hollow leaves, opening at the end; in some of a deep, in others of a paler yellow colour.

Flos Africanus minor flore pleno : The lesser double French Marigold smaller than either of the former, the stalks not so strong, but twining several ways, the outward leaves sometimes bigger than the rest, and of a deeper and sadder colour : they flower in August, the roots perishing with the first frosts, and are yearly renewed by seeds sowed in April in a Hot Bed ; but sow not any seeds from single flowers, but from the first of the double ones : after they are come up to some strength remove them into a rich soil that lieth to the Sun, where being water'd, they prosper and bear large and stately Flowers ; as broad as the palm of any hand ; or as big thick and double and shaped like the red Belgick Rose.

Nasturtium Indicum, Indian Cresses, or yellow Larks heel, spread into many long trailing branches, four or five foot long, which unless supported, lie on the ground and take up a great deal of room, smooth leaves and round, the Flowers of a fair yellow colour, shaped something like a single Larks heel, but the leaves stand plainer and some of them streaked with red, the seeds rough and uneven, falling off themselves, and are to be gather'd off the ground, the root dying in Winter ; sow them in April, on a hot Bed or otherways, which may be removed into good Earth, having the advantage of the Sun, and craggy poles or sticks of a yard and half high to lead up their wiery Branches, which guided up by your hand to the top, when in flower make a glorious show : The Blossoms gather'd before the Winter, and pickled up with Vinegar and Sugar, is an excellent and rare Sallet.

Mirabilia Peruviana, the Marvel of Peru, hath a big stalk bunched at the joynts, spreading into many branches, set at the joynts with fair green leaves, betwixt which and the stalk, come forth the Flowers on short foot stalks, fashon'd like those of the lesser blue Bindweed, narrow at the Bottoms, and wide open at the brims, of which several kinds, white, red,

red, or yellow, but the rarest are those with variegated Flowers, red and white, or red and yellow, all but the white kind flowr'd plentifully with me this year: and these (like the Bindweed) open in the Night, and as soon as the Sun shines upon them, the brims shrink inward and wither away and seldom therefore seen, but late in the Evenings or Mornings, for which reason by some called the Flowers of the Night, after the blossoms are past, they are succeeded each by one seed, about the bigness and colour of a black Pease, the roots long like a Reddish, black on the outside, commonly perishing in the Winter.

They Flower from the beginning of *August*, till Winter; Frosts destroy them: The seeds are set the beginning of *April* in a Hot Bed and thence removed into rich earth, where they may have the benefit of the Sun: if any flower not the first year, lay Horse Litter or Dung on them before the Frosts, and so cover'd all Winter, they will flower the sooner the year following, and the roots of your best kinds when done Flowring, taken up and dried, and each wrapped in Woollen rags and kept from moisture all Winter, being set in the Earth the beginning of *March* will in their due seasons bear Flowers.

Amaranthus, Flower gentle, by some call'd Princes Feather, of which the greater and the lesser, and of each diversity.

Amaranthus purpureus major, the great purple Flower Gentle, hath a thick and tall stalk, with many large green leaves, the stalk divided into many branches, bearing long spikes of round hairy Tufts, of a reddish purple colour, divided into several parts, wherein are contained a great many, when full ripe of small white seeds; of this there are many kinds bigger and lesser, some purple mixed with green, some all whitish green colour, &c.

Amaranthus purpureus minor, The lesser purple Flower Gentle, hath yellowish green leaves a little reddish, broad at the stalk, and sharp pointed, see with

with these leaves, the stalk rises two foot high, branched at the top, bearing long soft and gentle tufts of hair, standing like a *Piramis*, of a deep shining Murrey purple, lasting so many Months after it is gathered; the seeds are small black and shining.

Anaranthas diversorum colorum Flower Gentle of divers colours, differ little either in leaves or stalks or seeds, only their flowers are of deeper or lighter colours, of Purple, Scarlet and Gold colour: I have had this year some Scarlet and Purple, Lemon and Orange, some straw colour and crimson, &c. these mixed in a Pot with *African* Marigolds shew finely.

There are *Ameranths* of three colours, their beauty consisting not in the Flowers, but leaves; in hot years are parted into green red and yellow colours, the seeds of all being black, small and shining, excepting the first, and ought to be sowed as the *Africanus* on a hot bed, in *April*, and when grown to any strength, may be removed, where they may have no interception from the Sun beams, and this yearly, because the first frosts destroy them: Their soil must be light and rank; if you cover to have good seeds, sow them in a hot Bed in the middle of *March*, when grown up to any strength, remove them into another new hot Bed, taking them up with earth about them, so setting them the begining of *May*, transplant them, where they may stand to bear Flowers, which this way you will have the sooner, as also their seeds, and better ripened, which you may reserve for two or three years following, for so long will they last good.

These four last being the best of seedlings, a Garden ought not to be unfurnished with, (besides their beauty) to supply their vacancy of other Flowers in your emptied Beds of *Tulips Ranunculus* and *Anemonies*, till their time of replanting.

There is your Garden Mallows, double Holy Hocks, Snap Dragons. Toad Flax, Fox Gloves, Thistles, Scab'our, Mullen, Fennel Flower, Binweed, Larks heels, Canterbury Bells, Thorn Apples, Apples

of Love, Garden Lupines, Scarlet Bean, Snails, Caterpillers, Oak of *Jerusalem*, and of *Cappadocia*, trifles adorned amongst Country Women in their Gardens, but of no esteem to a Florist, who is taken up with things of more value.

But of little more value is your sensible Plant, your humble Plant, and *Noli me tangere*, considering their trouble in the raising, and want of Beauty: The first the leaves being toucht shrink from you; the second, when handled, falls down; the last, their Pods being taken betwixt your fingers, before they are ripe, fly in pieces with a suddain snap; being all annuals, and raised from seeds, and only propagated for those qualities, and perish with the first frosts, especially the two first.

Then for your sweet Herbs, Basil, Marjerom, Mastick, Sage, Penny-royal, Lavender, Time, Rosemary, Gold and Silver and double flower'd, the Kitchen-Maid so well understands as to excuse any more but their bear names.

There is also double Pellitory, double Feather-few, double Cammomil, double Dog Fennel, double Lady Smocks, double Dazy, &c. which most women are acquainted with, and know how to order.

In this month Flowers,

Ornithogalum Aethiopicum, the Star Flower of *Aethiopia*, having green leaves a Foot long, Inch broad woolly when broken, stalk cubit high, bearing from the middle to the top, many large white Starlik, Flowers, with some yellowness in the bottom of them with a three square head, compassed with white threads, tippt with yellow, thick root, round and white, as tender as that which blows in *May*; the Star Flower of *Arabia*, and must be used accordingly; these two, and that which blows in *April*, the yellow one which is less tender, only worth a Florists collection and care in preserving.

Hyacinthus Indicus tuberosa radice; the great Indian tuberous Hyacinth, the best and most desired of all its

its kinds, hath a thick tuberous Knobbed Root. formed into several heads, with many thick fibres at the bottoms of them; from whence rise up several strong and tall stalks, set with divers fair, long and broad green leaves, joyned at the bottom close to the stalk, where they are biggest, growing by degrees smaller to the top, where in this month stand many fair large Flowers, composed of six white leaves, spread open, like those of a white Daffodil, with some short threads in the middle, and of so strong a sweet scent, that a pot of them set in a lower room, the doors open, it shall be smelt all the house over; there is another in this kind, but lesser in all parts. This is yearly to be taken up in April (tho you may do it in September, and keep the roots dry in Sand, or when dry, in Papers in a warm Closet till April) and then carefully part the roots, not breaking the great fibres, and to replant them presently thus, put rich earth in the bottom of the pot up to the middle, then some natural fresh earth, placing the root therein, but so that the fibres may have nourishment from that below, then cover the whole root with the same fresh earth, and fill up the rest of the Pot, with the rank rich earth that you put in the bottom, then plunge your Pot in a hot Bed, let it there remain, if that Bed make it not spring, remove it to a second, till it spring grass high, or two inches, then set it under a South wall, whole in the hot Bed, not water it, but afterwards in dry weather water it gently; in August it will shew its rich and fragrant Flowers; about the middle of September house it, for it will not endure cold or wet, if you would have it off-set, then set the root naked in rich earth, but probably it rises not to flower that year.

Althaa Fruticosa, shrub Mallow, with woody branches, with a whitish bark, and soft woolly whitish green leaves, like the Currant-trees, large Flowers like single Holly hock; some deep reddish or purple, others lighter, with the bottom of a deeper purple, running into the leaves in small veins: another fresher green leaves

leaves and white Flowers with a large purple spot in the bottom; of this another with its flowers striped with blash lines, these shrubs that grow to a mans height, and sometimes higher, are increased by laying down the branches in the earth, and sometimes by their seeds, which seldom come to maturity here, or you may graff them by approach, one upon another, and on one of these shrubs have all the varieties.

Balaustium, or double blossom'd wild Pomegranate Tree, Flowers the end of this month, and is the rarest of all the flowering shrubs, if pruned, grows up high, otherwise, is a thick bush full of small branches, with some Thorns thereon, and many small shining green leaves, which fall away in winter, and are renewed in the Spring; at the sides and ends of the branches, come out many hard and coral coloured Cups, and out of them beautiful flowers, as big and double as a Province Rose, of an excellent bright crimson colour; there is another that is less in all its parts, sadder green leaves, the flowers inclining more to Orange colour. I have read of another, with double striped flowers, but have not seen it, nor spoke with any that have: but if you will have the *Balaustium* here described bare with you, you must plant it in a Box or Case made of wood, that it may be housed in the Winter, and in Spring the young sprouts sheer'd off, that it spend it self not too much in them, and this done two or three times, this plant is easily encreased by its suckers or by laying.

Spirea frutex, the shrub *Spirea* flowers this month, and rises up more than yard high, with divers woody stalks set with leaves, like those of Sally, but lesser, and bicked on the edges; on the top of the stalks come forth many small pale peach colour'd flowers, set thick together in a long spike, lessening by degrees like Pyramis, the root woody and lasting, endures the Winter, and is encreased by layers.

Maracoc, sive *Climatis Virginiana*, the Virginian Climate, comes out of the ground in May, with long round

round winding stalks, more or less, and in height according to the age, liking of the Plant; It grows with us five or six foot or more high; from the joynts come forth the leaves, at each, one from the middle to the top, a clasper like a Vine, and a flower also; the leaves broad at the bottom, about the middle divided into three parts, nickt about the edges, the bud of the flower before it opens, like the seed Vessel of the common single *Vigella*, but longer, having at the top five crooked horns, opening the bud, divideth it self into ten parts, sustaining the leaves of the flower, which are many, long, sharp pointed, narrow, well spread one by another, some straight and others crooked; these leaves are of a whitish colour, thick spotted with a peach colour, having towards the bottom a ring of a perfect peach colour, and above and beneath it a white Circle, adding much to the beauty of the flower, but the most strange is the Umbra, which riseth in the middle, parting it self into four or five crooked spotted horns; from the midst of these rises another roundish head, which carries three nails or horns, biggest above, and small at the lower end: but never with us, that I have heard on is this flower succeeded by any fruit, but in the *West-Indies*, (where 'tis a native) it beareth fruit like a Pomgranate, containing a whitish pulp, and many corner'd rough black seeds, about the bigness of a Pear Kernels, long roots thicker then the *Sarsa Parrilla's*, which run far in the earth, putting up heads in several places, by which means encreased, its beautiful flowers shew themselves in *August*, the stalk dying to the ground every Winter, springing again from the roots in *May*, which may be cover'd and defended from hard frosts in Winter, it ought to be plantod in a large pot to hinder the roots running, and for housing in the Winter, and setting in the hot Sun in Summer, the hottest place that may be, or it will not bear at all; we set the pots in the spring in hot Beds, to bring them forward.

In this month blossoms that curious, pleasant, fragrant, and ever green plant The *Mirtel*, of which is,

Mertus Latifolia, the broad leav'd Myrtle; In thick bush, full of branches, growing four or five foot high, set with bright shining and ever green leaves, of a sweet scent, somewhat broad and long, at the joints of the branches come forth the flowers, of five small white leaves, with some white threads in the middle, and very sweet, the roots consisting of many strings and fibres as all shrubs do.

Mirtus minore folio, the lesser leav'd Myrtle grows like the former, but not so high, the leaves thicker on the branches, smaller pointed at the ends, of a deeper green colour, in little else differing.

Mirtus Rotundiore folio, the Box leav'd *Mirtle* differs from the last, the leaves being round, pointed like Box, there is another call'd, *The upright Mirtle*, having sharp pointed leaves and branches growing erect; another call'd, *The Birds-nest Mirtle*, thick set with narrow leaves, and close compacted branches.

Mirtus Latifolia flore pleno, *The double flower'd Mirtle*, grows like the first, but being more tender, grows not so large nor high, its flowers, being like the other, white, but very thick and double, of a delicate sweet scent.

Mirtus Boeica Latifolia, *The great Spanish, or Laurel leaved Mirtle*, in all parts bigger than the former, rises near two yards high, the leaves are like those of the Bay, but a whiter green, set in a double row on both sides, the branches sweet in scent, in flowers and fruits differs little from the first; all but the last are preserved in Cases, and diligently housed in Winter, but that is more hardy, and with any care will endure the violence of Winter, tho planted at large, about the same time flower.

Ge'smenum Indicum flavum odoratissimum, *The sweet yellow Indian Jasmine*, a beautiful green, and rises about two foot high, dividing into branches, cover'd with

with a purplish colour'd Bark, deckt with many fair shining dark ever green leaves, shaped like the Pomegranates, but longer and broader; the flowers like the common white *Jasmine*, but bigger, and of a fair yellow, and sweet scent: where they grow naturally, they are succeeded by fruits like small Olives, but flowering so late with us, never come to perfection.

Phillirea variegata, The striped *Phillirea*, most beautiful of all its kinds, deserving a Case with the best Greens; this Plant (if suffer'd) rises to the height of a Man, thick set with small branches, and those with small evergreen leaves, edged and striped with white, yet hardy enough to be planted at large, if you defend it a little from Snows and Frosts.

Marum Herb Mastick, unless a backward Summer, flowers in this Month, otherways latter, and rises about a foot high, with stiff hard stalks divided into many branches, but thinly set with small green leaves, two at a joint, at the tops of the stalks and branches come forth small white flowers, among a tuft of white downy threads; the whole Plant is of sweet and pleasant scent; this is encreased by sowing slips in April.

Marum Siriacum, Assyrian Mastick, not so tall as the former, smaller leaves, whiter, and thicker set on the branches, like the Mirtle; at the tops of the stalks stand many green Knaps or Heads, like those of sweet Marjerom, but bigger and greener; a woody root, the whole plant of a delicate scent, very tender and impatient of cold, and therefore must be set in a pot, and not housed in Winter, but ordered as the *Flos Cardinalis*, and unless defended from Cats by sharp Thorns, 'twill be destroyed by them.

S E P T E M B E R.

C *Rocus vernus*, The true Saffron comes up with many narrow long leaves, and after them the flowers in form like the former mentioned in the Spring, of a reddish purple colour; in the middle are some unprofitable small yellow Chives, standing upright, as all other kinds have, but in this flower there is also three or four longer Chives, hanging down on or between the leaves, of a fiery red colour, the true blades of Saffron, which picked thence, and pressed between two Papers, and so dried is the Saffron, that is sold in Shops, the Roots are bigger than any other kind, and covered with a hairy skin, distinguishing them from the rest.

Crocus pireneus purpureus, The purple Mountain *Crocus* riseth like a *Colchicum* before the leaves, with one, sometimes two flowers, one after the other, standing on long foot stalks, of a violet purple colour, near as large as the biggest purple of the spring, with yellow Chives, and long feather'd top, pointed in the middle; the green leaves succeed the flowers, sometimes before Winter, but most usually not till the Spring, the Root small and white.

Crocus Byzantinus Argentus: The Silver colour'd Autumn *Crocus*, with the three outward leaves silver colour, the other three more white and lesser.

Crocus Montanus Autumnalis, The Autumn Mountain *Crocus*, of a pale bleak blue colour, standing on short foot stalks, scarcely appearing above ground at the first, but afterwards grows a little higher, these two last flower not till the next Month.

Colchicum, The Meadow Saffron, of which there are several sorts worth collecting.

Colchicum versicolor, The party-colour'd Meadow Saffron, like the *Crocus*'s, composed of six leaves, some

Some whereof are white, others of a pale purple some half white, and half purple, with some threads or chives in the middle, like Spring *Crocus*. The flowers appear before the leaves that are of a dark brown colour at first, rising about the end of *February*, but at Spring are large, long; and green, from the middle of which the seed Vessel appears, containing round brown Seeds, the Root like a Tulips, but larger, having a long eminence at the bottom, whence its fibres shoot into the ground.

Colchicum variegatum, The variegated Meadow Saffron, in every leaf pale blush and deep purple, another of this kind of a sadder purple and blush.

Colchicum variegatum dictum Agrippina: A newer flower, white and red striped like a Tulip.

Colchicum fritillaricum Neapolitanum, Checquered Meadow Saffron of *Naples*, deep purplish red flowers, checquered like a fritillary.

Colchicum fritillaricum Chiense, The Checquered Meadow Saffron of *Chio*, of a pale purple colour, thick spotted and checquered with blewish purple, small but beautiful flowers, the Root small and tender.

Colchicum flore pleno, The double Meadow Saffron, like the common one in colour, but very double, and of a pale purplish colour: There is another double one of a deeper purple.

Colchicum variegatum flore pleno, The double variegated Meadow Saffron, some of the leaves whereof are striped, and garded with white upon the pale blush.

Colchicum maximum flore pleno, The greatest double Meadow Saffron, of a pale purplish blush colour, spreading open, and transcending any of the double kinds.

These are to be set about the end of *August*, and will flower some in *September*, the rest of the month following, and after their green leaves having appeared, and dried down, the Roots are to be taken up, and ordered as other bulbous Roots, by sowing their Seeds, may you raise other Rarities.

OCTOBER.

BEcause I find no Plant in this Month begins to flower, that is worth our notice, its room shall be taken up in describing a Plant, that is always in flower, and how to order that and its nice attendants, viz.

Mala Arantia, The Orange-Tree, which in *Spain*, and other hot Countries, grow to tall and fair Trees, but with us the highest to a Man's height, (that I have seen or heard of.) The bark of the Elder Boughs is brown, and the younger green, with some Thorns, large leaves of a fresh shining green colour, twining a little like Ivy, with many small holes in them, of a strong sweet scent, and never falling till new thrusts them off; the flowers are of a whitish colour and very sweet, followed by small round green fruit, which in time grows to be somewhat large, and of a yellowish red colour, as most know, though not the Tree.

The Orange-Tree being one of the finest Greens, and as tender as any: I shall here name the most tender that must be housed, with care in Winter, and how to order them, after I have mentioned our common Greens that grow without that care.

With the least care.

Tew
The Fir
Tree of Life
Cypress
Stone crop Tree
Evergreen Oak
Holly
Laurel
Bays

Holy Holly
Box and Gilded
Evergreen Hathorn
Staffe Tree
Privet
Phillirea
Spanish-broom
English-broom
Gosse

With

With more Care.

Philirea striped.

Laurus Tinus of several sorts.

Mistles of divers sorts.

Yellow Indian Gessimine.

The Rose Bay, or Oleander.

The Indian Bay.

With most Care,

Lemons and Oranges.

To save room, we will here name other nine Plants, that must have the like care: The same Directions for some, will serve them all, viz.

The bloody double Wall-Flower.

Amomum plinii.

Geranium nocte olens.

Tuberose Hyacinth.

Blue Borage leav'd Auricula.

Bears Ear Sanicle.

Marum.

Marum Syriacum, &c.

These Plants are set in Cases, and with Oranges, and other tender Plants housed in Winter, and increased by Layers; the best time to transplant the hardier ones, is about the tenth of March, for the more tender, to be set in Cases the end of April: The Earth fit for them, is the digested Earth of a Melon Bed, equally mixed with fine loamy earth, lying, and often turned the foregoing Winter, and sifted through a wyre Sieve e're put in your Cases, for want of which Neats dung rotted and mixed as before, filling the bottoms of your Pots and Cases, with any kind of rubbidge, that will lie hollow to draw the wet from the

the Earth above them, that will else rot their Roots, and if ye mix the whole Earth with little st cks to make it lie light and hollow, it will be the better, then taking your Plant, cut the Roots a little, especially at the bottom, spreading the roots, set it not too deep, rather let some of the root appear: And lastly, settle it with temperate water (not too much) set them in the shade for twelve days, and afterwards expose them to the Sun.

The last *April*, I had sent me several sorts of cuttings of Mirtles, I prepared my Pots to receive them thus: Old Neats-dung beaten small, and an equal share of good loamy Earth, with a little Willow earth and Sun-water, mixed to the consistence of that, is called a stir Pudding, three parts of the Pots, the fourth the same mixture without water, and with a deeper run them almost to the top therein; by *September* following I found most of them had well rooted just betwixt the moist and dry mixtures, this Experiment I tried, tho never heard of before, and thought good here to mention it.

The beginning of *May*, give all your housed Plants fresh earth, taking out of the tops of your Pots and Cases, the old earth three or four fingers deep, and loosening the rest with a Fork or some fit Instrument, so as not to hurt or prejudice the Roots, then fill them up with your best and richest soil, half Neats-dung well rotted, consumed, and mixed, that hath been preserved for such uses, that the Virrue may be washed down into the rest of the earth to nourish and comfort your Plants: Water them as the driness of the season requires with discretion: Sprinkling your Greens all over with your Water-Pots of clear water, it will make them have the more delicate lustre.

Your *Mirtles* will shew finely intermixed with your Pots of *July* Flowers.

About the middle of *August* is your secure season; for removing and laying your Perennial Greens, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Mirtles*, *Phillireas*, *Oleanders*, *Jessamines*,
Arbu-

Arbutus, and other rare Shrubs, as *Pomegranates*, best *Roses*, &c. by taking the shoots and branches of the last Spring, and pegging them down with a hook-stick, in very rich earth (but it must be perfectly consumed, watering them on all occasions in Summer, that time Twelve Months, they will be prepared for a removal, which must be in fit earth, and set in the shade, kept moderately moist, not over wet, lest ye rot the young fibres; within three Weeks after expose them to some more airy place, and a little of the Morning Sun, but not a full Sun till a Fortnight after.

About *Michaelmas* (according as the Season admonishes) in a fair and clear day, your rarest Greens and Plants being dry, lodge them in their Winter-quarters, your green House, recruiting them with fresh earth (as in *May*) to nourish them all Winter, leaving at first your Doors and Windows open, giving them all the Air you can, unless the Winds be sharp, and Foggy weather; enclose them by degrees, unless the Frosts force you to do it sooner, and enclose them by shutting up Windows and Doors together; *Mirtles* are more hardy, and will indure out till the next Month after.

When the cold comes on, set such Plants that will not endure housing, into holes made in the earth two or three inches lower than the surface thereof, under some South Wall or Pale, covering them with sweet and dry Moss, and then putting Glasses over them, in all warm and Sun-shine days, or in gentle and sweet showers, give them air by wholly uncovering them: Thus may you preserve your precious *Marum Siriacum*, *Cistus's*, *Geranium nocte Olens*, *Flos Cardinalis*, *Maracocs* seedling, *Arbutus*, choicest *Ranunculus* and *Anemonies*, &c. Thus governing them till *April*, and then about again as before taught, unless you have, or do find out better ways, which I should be glad to be informed of; but remember that in *November* you so seclude out all cold you can out of your Green House,
Or

or Conservatory, by close stopping all Chinks, by laying Straw and Mats where cold may enter, for if it freeze in your Conservatory (for which you must set a Bowl of Water on purpose to know) kindle some Charcoal, and put them in a hole sunk a little into the floor about the middle of it; if the Plants be exceeding dry, and it do not freeze, refresh them sparingly with qualified water, *i. e.* mingled with a little Sheep or Cow-dung, but then take heed of wetting the leaves therewith: At all times when the air is warmed by the beams of the Sun, in a fine day the Sun darting on the House, open your Windows and Doors that way, but shut them again before the Sun be off; observe also that it is better to give housed Plants too little water than too much, and that *Aloes* or *Sedums* must have none at all.

NOVEMBER. *In this Month is,*

A *Rubus*, the Strawberry Tree in its greatest glory; the body hath a rough but the branches a smooth Bark, with leaves alternately green like the Bayes, finely curled about the edges, long yet round pointed, the flowers grow on the ends of the branches, with long stalks and are small little white bottles, like those of the Lilly of the Valley, which are of little beauty, but succeeded by red berries like to Strawberries, harsh in taste, containing small and many seeds: the whole rises not here to two yards high, its usual height in its native Country *Ireland*; the berries are its beauty, ripe in this Month: and therefore herein placed, which being mixed with its fine green leaves, are very delightful to the eye, young Plants are raised from seeds, and some by layers, but long e're they root, and when removed, the earth must be taken up with them and carefully planted, being

being nice whilst young, but elder are hardy, and will prosper under any warm Wall.

DECEMBER.

Helleborus niger verus, the true black Hellebor, from a root of many long brown strings, running deep in the ground, and fastned to a big head, springeth up many green leaves, standing on big stiff foot stalks, divided into eight or nine parts, nicked about the edges, the flowers come forth in this month upon short foot stalks, shaped like single white Roses, at first white, at last turn to a blush colour with a pale yellow thrum, and a green head in the middle; by many called the *Christmas* Rose.

Of Watering Plants.

Now for the watering all the foregoing Plants and Flowers observe with me.

If you fear dry weather, do not defer too long before you water, but do it gently before the earth is too dry, consideration had to the depth of your roots and those that are deepest water most; and when you begin to water continue it as long as you find occasion.

Use not Well water, for tender Plants, for it is so strained thorough the earth or rather barren Sands or Rocks, and for want of the Sun so chill and cold, that having no nourishment, rather the contrary, doth more hurt than good; Rivers that run quick and long on sharp gravel are little better, but if you are forced to use such, let it stand sometime in Tubs in the Sun mixed with Dung.

Let the quantity and quality of the Dung mixed with

with the water, be according to the nature of your plants; if your Plants be great growers and require heat, then put Horse-dung in your water: If your water be bad, then put dung into it to help it; Let it stand in the Sun and open Air uncovered: If your Plants be fine and tender, then put Sheep or Cowes dung, Deer or Asses dung into the water; the worse the ground and more barren, be sure to put in the more Dung. Take care you water no Plants with standing stinking Ditch water, nor no water that stinketh; for sweet water, (not too clear) and fresh mould (not musty or tainted by stinking weeds) is as proper for tender Plants, as sweet and good food, warm and clean lodging, for tender and fine bred persons.

Rain water is very good if not too long kept, but if your Vessel be large, the oftner you stir it the longer it will keep sweet.

Large and Navigable Rivers, that receive much soil by washing streets, and the many sinks that run into it, and which by its own motion doth cleanse it self from that which is noxious, both to man and plants, is an excellent water for all sorts of plants.

The larger the Ponds be, the better the water is for Plants, the opener to the Sun the better, the more motion they have, by Horses washing in them, or Geese and Ducks swimming, 'tis so much the better.

Water all seeds with the smallest or rain-like drops you can, and not too much at a time or too fiercely, lest you discover them.

For Flowers and Plants whose leaves lie on the ground, water them at some distance, by making a hollow Circle about the plant and pouring water into it, by which means you avoid annoying the leaves by discolouring water, or chilling the roots by too sudden coldness.

Use not any Liquors, for watering either naturally hot as Spirits, or artificially made so by heating over the Fire.

In Summer time or all warm Seasons, the Evening is best for watering, because the Water will have time to sink into the Earth, and the Plant attract it, before the Suns heat exhales it; But in Winter or cold Weather, the Morning is the most proper time, that the superfluous moisture may be evaporated ere the cold Night overtake you, and Chil perhaps kill a tender Plant.

A Plant that delights in moisture, or a drooping Plant that you think water will preserve, may be watered by filtration, *i. e.* set an earthen, or wooden Vessel on a Brick full of Water near your Plant, that all the Water may be higher than the Earth; wet a thick woollen-List, put one end with a Stone or bit of Lead to it into the Water, that it may keep to the bottom; lay the other end on the Ground near the Root of the Plant, and the Water will distil out of the Boul or Pot through the List, because that part of it out of the Pot of Water, hangs lower than that within, &c.

All sorts of fibrous Roots are assured in their growth by convenient watring; but for bulbous and tuberous Roots, the Gardiners hand ought to be more sparing.

To know the particular Flowers that will alter for the best.

Experience gives us this Truth, that such Flowers as differ in number of leaves, in shape, in colours; the Seeds of such will produce Flowers much different from the ordinary kind of Flowers, tho produced all of one Flower but a year or two before: Nay, a particular Flower among many other of one Plant, shall bring more double ones, than twenty others that are not qualified as it; and is, or ought to be known to all that raise Flowers; as for Example, the Stock-Gillyflower that hath five, six or more leaves, the Seed of such a particular Flower or Flowers, will produce more double ones, than those Plants that bring forth

forth but four leaves, quantity for quantity of Seed, twenty for one. This Flower indeed shews it more than any other I know ; for having no Thrum in the middle as many others have, Nature hath given it this sign to inform us, that those that have a leaf or leaves added to it more than its usual kind, will bring forth those with many leaves, and make a fine double Flower ; which when it hath attain'd to, it then is come to the bounds of Nature, it never beareth Seeds more, but by endeavouring, blows it self to death.

If you be curious, as Florists ought to be, you may observe the same Rule in several other Flowers that have no Thrum in the middle ; as Auricula's, Primroses, Wall-flowers, Campians, &c. When you find one or more leaves than your ordinary number, you may conclude, their Nature hath set one step forward in altering from the ordinary kind ; There a Lover of Plants should be diligent, and whensoever you see your Mistress Nature, (for Florists are her Servants) step out of door, (like Gentle-man-Usher) wait upon her to her journeys end ; For 'tis on the diligent she bestows her favours. Those Flowers also which bear Seeds when double, as the Gillyflower, Affrican, &c. sowing the Seeds of such double Flowers, they will bring you more and better flowers, a hundred to one than single ones ; and in sowing the Seed of such, you shall have several varieties, but most marked with the colour of the Mother-Plant ; and some of these will run as it were beyond the limits of Nature, and then they will break, or have Pods in the middle, and then never bear seed more. July-flowers have also their sign, which will bear Seed and which will not : Those that will bring seed (if weather and other accidents hinder not) have their Horns in the middle of the Flower : It is observed also in the marking of Flowers, that the Seed of those that be striped, shall bring the most striped ones, and some of different colours and stripes their seed all alike.

There's Places of sowing and setting.

Now care must be had in sowing seed, or at least in setting, where you intend that they shall thrive; that the ground bear the best proportion that may be to the places, and the particular Mineral, Vein or Nature, or quality of the places, where such Plants in other parts used to grow; not to put mountainous Plants in low and moist grounds, &c.

For Bog-Plants require when they be transplanted into Gardens, either a Natural or Artificial Bog, or to be placed near some water, by which there is great improvement of all sorts of Flags, and particularly *Calamus Aromaticus*, the Aromatical Reed.

The Artificial Bog is made by digging a hole in any stiff Clay ground; or there may be Clay brought in, and laid to bind the Hole or Pit, in the bottom or floor, and the sides likewise, so thick, that the moisture may not be able to get through; and fill'd with such Earth and Water, (tho I would have the Earth richer) as may make a like consistence to the Bog where the Plants you set in it did at first and naturally grow.

Requisites for the manner of Laying.

1. To Laying, 'tis necessary that in its due season, you cut the thing you lay, after the manner you cut July-flowers, in laying them, unless in some Plants that take any way as Vines; and it is so much the better, if in Roses, and other Layers of a woody substance, with an Awl you prick the Stock at the place laid, as it is done by Circumposition, that is, the Mould is born up to the Bough, which is to be taken off; which is done in the Spring before the Sap rises, in February, or beginning of March.

G

2. During

2. During the time of Droughr, water continually, *i.e.* every Day, otherwise they will make no exact Roots, only a Knob or Button, full of fresh Sap upon the Tongue of the Cut in the Branch laid down; yet those Branches cut off, with watering in the Summer, have grown well enough after their transplantation.

3. The Seasons most fit for this Operation are in the beginning of Spring, or declension of the torrid, or greater heat of Summer, that they may enjoy the moisture of such Seasons most proper for the enticing forth of Roots, and most safe from excessive heat or cold.

Of making Sets by Art.

Nature usually provides this way of propagation, without the Wit or Industry of Man called to her assistance; but that not generally in all Plants, nor always in any one; therefore well worth learning of those that delight in Gardens, to know any means to enlarge this way of propagation beyond the bounds it is carried to by Nature's course. And it is done by barking the Roots of Plants of woody substance, and then making a Cut of the same fashion with that which is made in Layings, not towards but fromwards the Plant: Into this Clift a Stone must be put, or something that will make the Root gape, and the part cut stand upwards: Then cover the Root over three Inches with light Mould, and the Lip that was lifted up will sprout into Branches, the Root of the old Tree nourishing it: When the Branches are grown cut off this Plant with its Roots to live of its self; if you can, leave an Eye on the Lip of your Root which you after incision lift up, and the Branches will the more speedily and certainly issue out of the Root so cut: This is called starting a Root. In Bulbous Roots, *Ferarius* makes Off-sets thus; If (say he) a Bulbous Root is barren of Off-sets, with your Na-

Nail lightly cut it upon the bottom in the Crown of the Root, whence the Fibres spring, and sprinkle some dry Dust upon it as Medicine to the Wound, and the effect he affirms to be *this*, that so many Wounds as you shall make, in so many Offsets shall the genital Vertue dispose it self; but of this have I not yet made any tryal, tho one may build upon the Author's Authority.

*To change the Colours of several Flowers whilst
in the Blossom.*

Burn Brimstone under Roses, you shall according to the time you apply this Fume to them, find the Tips or most of their Leaves change colour.

To any Flower of a purple colour, as *Tulips, Crocus, Hyacinth, Iris, &c.* If a Pencil dipt in Spirit of Vitriol, and stroakt along the leaves of such colour'd Flowers, or that part where the Flowers are so coloured, where the Vitriol remains, shall presently be turned to a delicate and rich Scarlet, to the admiration of those that understand it not, passing by a Flower, and at their return, to find it thus richly marked contrary to their first observation: But take notice, leaves so served next day shall wither.

The only necessary thing, left untaught, that I at present think on, is the making of your Hot Beds.

Waving the new Inventions of Mr. *Evelins*, and others, there is none found so good for all Conveniences, as the old way of raising them above ground, and making them in such a place, that when they grow cold they may be heated again by fresh muck, throwa up to every side.

Directions for making a Hot-Bed.

THE Hot-Bed is thus made, in some convenient place in your Nursery, open to the Sun, and so as that fresh dung may be laid up to every side when grown cold to heat it again. Let your Horse-dung, be thrown up in one corner of your Stable, till you have a quantity sufficient and proportionable to the length and bigness of your Bed, intended to be made, which must be futable to the quantity of seeds you have to sow on it.

Let stakes be knocked into the ground four foot asunder, at each end in breadth, the length at your pleasure and occasion, fill up both ends and sides with stakes a Yard above ground, about a Foot asunder, and wind them round with Rods, or Ropes made of Hay or Straw, then fill it with Horse-dung and wet Litter, two Foot high futable, and tread it equally close and hard down, then raise it two Foot higher with the same kind of new Horse-dung, which tread as the former, the whole of an equal hardness; thus do, till its Yard high at least; after well trod, let some Boards, or board-Laths be laid round on the top edgewise, to keep in the rich sifted earth, that is to be laid over your Bed four inches thick, that of an old Hot-Bed well rotted, or the best mould you can get; put small Poles, or Hazel Rods, archwise over it, the ends stuck in on each side, for the supporting of Mats, Hair-cloth, or Canvas, that must be laid over it, that will cause it to heat the sooner; when the violence thereof is over, which you may feel with your finger, it being to be little more than bare warm; then sow and set your Seeds: As *Amaranthus*, *Flos africanus*, *Nasturtium Indicum*, *Mirabilia peruviana*, *Sensible* and *Humble Plants*, *Melons*, *Cucumbers*, &c. And when they come up, be sure to give them Air, or else they will presently turn yellow and spoil, your choicest Seeds, cover them with Glasses from the Sun,

Sun, a little from the Earth to give them Air, and some part of the Day take and raise them off to acquaint them with the Sun by degrees, which grown strong, remove them into rich Earth, in your Garden, keeping them from the mid-day Sun, till well settled and rooted, by often, but gentle watering.

There ought to be a Summer-house so situated in your Garden, that the Beauties thereof may be in view.

*Here may we sit, and each his time purloin,
And see our Art, with Madam Nature join;
And how the Jewels that adorn the Skies,
Or what shines brighter, Ladies beauteous Eys.
Can't be compar'd to Flora's Mantle, that
She throws on earth, and Mortals wonder at;
Embroider'd Tellus doth her Glory sing
As well as Birds at the approach of Spring,
And we with ravish'd Eyes, see Flora smile,
Whilst chirping Musick doth our Ears beguile:
Feel softest down, in tender buds of Roses,
Arabian sinells in her perfum'd Posies.
To exercise our taste, Pompona she
Sends us the Juicy Off-springs of each Tree:
But when this sensual Banquet we have done,
On winged Thoughts soar higher than the Sun,
And then contemplate how the three in One
All Mortal Actions view from his bright Throne:
And thence resolve, our Selves as Gardens keep;
Pluck up the Weeds of Sin, soon as they peep.
His Graces be our Flowers; for watering Pots
Our Eye, oft letting fall repentant drops;
That cause those flowers increase, and give occasion
For our removal to a new Plantation.
Each Day concluding, with Account made even,
To have no Walks, but those that lead to Heaven;
Such as in Gardens innocence empty,
That Vertues raise, so Vices must destroy.
Then Gard'ner of Universe, his Powers
Pluck not as Weeds, but take us up as Flowers.*

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A N
APPENDIX
TO THE

Treatise of *Auricula's*,

Partly an Advertisement to the
R E A D E R.

HAVING in the foregoing Treatise mentioned a rare Florist, and as rarely qualified with all other acquir'd and natural parts, becoming a compleat Gentleman, viz. *Peter Egerton* of *Boughton* near *Cheshire*, Esquire: I cannot but let every Lover of Flowers know his remov'd Abode, to his Estate at the Hall of *Shaw*, near *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, where he will keep up (and increase as new Faces appear) his choice Collection of Plants and Flowers. The last April I waited on him, before he removed from *Boughton*, and there found many *Auriculas's*, that were not mention'd in this Compendium, and also three or four that I afterwards saw in the Pallace Garden at *Worcester*, belonging to Mr. *Thomas Newton*, Gentleman to my very Good Lord, the Right Reverend Father in God, *James* Lord Bishop of *Worcester*. So that from Mr. *Egerton's* Collection, who was the best Florist in *Cheshire*, and hath the same pre-eminence in *Lancashire*, and Mr. *Newton*, who may challenge the

An Appendix.

the same, for still in *Worcestershire*, and my self in *Shropshire*, and consequently from the choicest Collections in these Nations, I desire you accept the ensuing Catalogue of the best single striped, double, and double striped *Auricula's*: Mr. *Egerton* hath them all, except the liver colour'd and yellow double, and my self the same, excepting the last mention'd, three double one, and the last double striped one, most by his free and generous Community, yet made him what return I could, being better stockt in other Species than he was.

Single strip'd Auricula's.

1. Purple and Lemon colour, an old Flower well striped small eye and quickly washes.

2. Fine violet and white.

3. Fine sky and white.

4. Philemot some stripes of yellow, bad Eye.

5. Hair colour with some stripes of a lighter.

6. Needle-work, pale peach and white in small streaks.

7. Hair colour and Lemon, well marked, good Truss flowers large, and white Eye, but sometimes come all yellow.

8. Hair colour and Lemon, well marked, and good Eye, but every way less than the former.

9. Dark murreish Crimson and Gold colour, well marked, and good Truss.

10. Deep Crimson and Gold colour, rarely marked, with a large sparkling snow white Eye.

11. Deep purple and straw colour, good Eye.

12. Scarlet and Gold colour, large Truss, well mark'd, and fine white Eye.

13. *Windsor Auricula*, Crimson and Gold colour.

14. Brick colour and yellow, well marked, large Truss, and good Eye.

An Appendix.

15. Crimson and yellow very large flower, and large white Eye, good Truss, well marked.

16. Dull Flesh colour, and pale Lemon.

Raised the last Year by himself.

17. Mr. Egerton's Darling, purple and yellow, a large flower.

18. ————— His Delight, differs only in the purple, being murrish purple and Lemon.

19. His flesh and straw colour.

20. Buff Lemon and green.

Double Auricula's.

1. Double yellow.

2. Double Buff.

3. Double Crimson.

4. Double Hair colour.

5. Double Yellowish green.

6. Double reedish Liver colour.

7. Double Liver colour.

8. Double blewish Purple, which I saw Mr. Egerton measure by a new Half-Crown, without the least pressing the Leaves, and it proved near a straws breadth broader round the Half-Crown.

9. Double Pease blossom colour, but little less than the former.

10. Double murrish red, a fine flower.

Double Striped Auricula's.

1. Double Liver-colour and yellow, a good flower, large.

2. Double Crimson and yellow, a delicate flower.

3. Double purple and yellow, the best and dearest.

Let

An Appendix.

Let me advise those that can obtain it to mix Sea-Sand with their fally Earth, and rotted Neats-dung, in equal proportions for their composition, for to set their *Auricula's* in, and pnt in large Boxes a yard and half long, something above halt yard wide, and one foot high, they will thrive the better, having more liberty to draw nourishment than earthen Pots, or little square Boxes; and to set but three in a row for the breadth, and so proportionably for the length. The scarlet double Cowslip, or Oxslip, Peagle, or Polyanther, take it by what Name you please, I found with Mr. *Newton*, and obtained it of him; it is large, very, double, opens well, and of a deep scarlet. Several Oxslips, or Polianthus's, I have very large hose in hose, of deeper and lighter reds, one fine crimson one, the lowermost flower hath the leaves striped through with white, others of lighter colours striped with Cream colour, another of the common colour hose in hose edged round each leaf with scarlet, the lowest flower striped through with white, all these I had of the generous Mr. *Egerton*, whose sweet condition'd Lady, I must here remember.

TO THE

Incomparable Vertuous, and discreetly obliging, Madam, Mary Egerton, Worthy Consort to the Truly Honour'd Peter Egerton of Shaw-Hall, near Manchester in Lancashire, Esquire.

AS Heliotrope all day, turns to the Sun,
In gratitude oblig'd that Course to run,
Rais'd to a stately height, by's influence,
Bows Head to him, shews its obligement thence;
So this small Book of Flow'rs, the choice of which,
Your free dispose, its Author did enrich,
Who, tho' but poor in Thanks, yet not inur'd,
To let them lie in Mudwal Breast obscur'd;
Nature, in this Spring time, throws through the
Clay,

Which to some Sprouts of Gratitude give way:
My Heart as Flowers, their Top-sails lower to you,
Commandress over both; I therefore sue,
Before I close, to fix your Name, of power
To raise the Heads and beauty of each flower:

An Appendix.

*And if the only Name, such wonders shew,
What must the thing, the lovely Person do?
So mild, so sweet, that doth all vertues shaer?
Why? Qualifie in temperate and harsh Air,
Of those that breath out nought, but scorn and
slight*

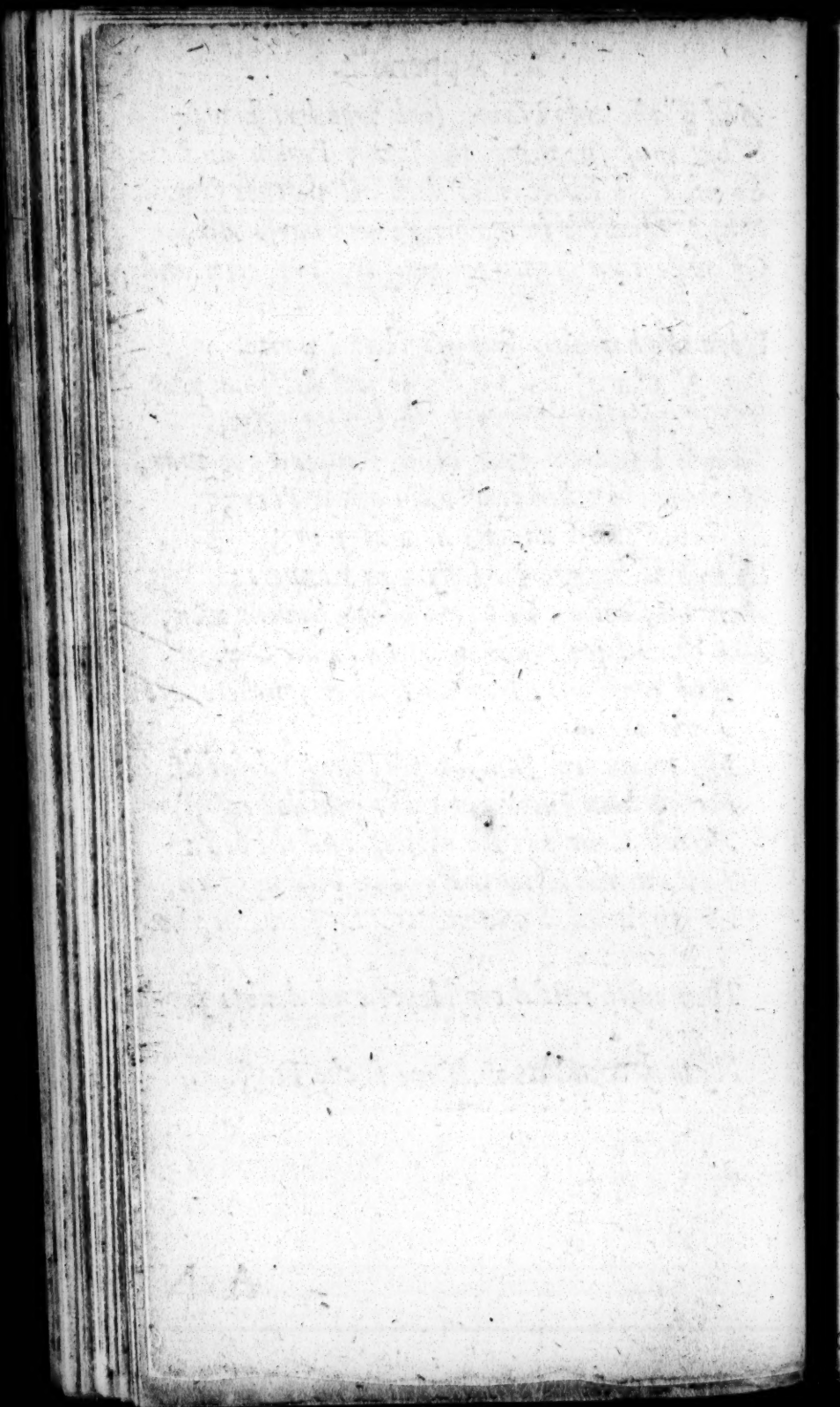
*Upon the harmless Subject that I write.
You (Madam) laid the Scene, first act your part,
With such pure innocence, such pretty Art,
Though Egerton your head, you lead the way,
His were the other four Acts of the Play;
By such a fair Example as was yours,
He rose to his great Mastery in Flowers;
As with pleas'd Flora, bath such favour won,
That she adopts you Daughter, he her Son.*

*And blush not, Madam, that you here are
plac'd.*

*Nor think your fam'd repute one jot defac'd:
For all Men know, at ev'ry gentile Feast,
The last Course is the choicest and the best:
To leave the better taste, I've boldness ta'n,
As perfum'd Sweetmeats, to serve in your
Name:*

*Then with rais'd confidence and doubts sup-
prest,*

I bid my Readers welcome to the Feast.



Monthly Directions what ought
to be done both in the Kitchen
and Flower-Garden for ever.

1. **I**F you prune your Vines the Moon in Full, and posited to Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, or Sagittary, neither Worms nor Birds will infest your Grapes.
2. Trees are not to be grafted the Moon waning, or not to be seen.
3. Cut what Trees you would have quickly grow again, when the Moon is above the Earth, in the first Quarter; and if it may be, joyned to Jupiter or Venus.
4. Sow or plant when the Moon is in Taurus, Virgo, or Scorpio, and in good Aspect of Saturn.
5. Set or sow all kind of Pulse the Moon in Cancer.
6. Dress your Gardens, and trim your small Trees and Shrubs when the Moon is in Libra or Capricorn.
7. Set or cut any Tree or Shrub, that you
would

would have its growth retarded, in the decrease of the Moon in Cancer.

8. Set, cut, or sow what you would have speedily shoot out again, or spring and grow, in the increase of the Moon.

9. When you sow to have double Flowers, do it in the Full of the Moon; and when the Plant is grown to a bigness fit to be removed; do it also in a full Moon, and as oft as you transplant them.

10. Neither graft, set, sow, or plant any thing that day whereon there happeneth an Eclipse either of Sun or Moon, or when the Moon is afflicted by either of the Infortunes Saturn or Mars. I might have given you many more; but these may be sufficient at present.

January.

In your Orchard and Kitchen Garden.

Lay bare the roots of your Fruit-trees, and if the weather open, lay well-digested Muck to them : transplant young Trees, prune the rest, and nail up your Wall fruit ; cut your Vines close, cleanse your Trees of Moss, by singeing it off with handfuls of bolting Wheat or Rye straw held flaming to the Boughs, first gathering your Cions for Grafts : turn over your before-mucked ground in your Kitchen-Garden, also your heaps of mixed Earth and Cow-dung for Flower-Garden : Set Beans and Pease in open weather to have early ; sow Lettice, Radish, Chervil, Spinage, and other Salating-plants in Hot Beds, which you are taught to make in the end of the *Vade mecum*.

In your Flower-Garden.

Preserve your best Gilliflowers and Auricula's from too much Wet or Snow, by laying down the Pots they are planted in ; or if in Beds, by supported coverings, at a distance a foot or more : Also what Ranunculus or Anemonies are appearing ; but give them as often as you can in suitable weather, airings, by taking off their coverings, but when Sun sets, on with them again. Keep your Conservatory close where the Greens and nice Plants are housed : if it freeze very hard, put some clear lighted Charcoal in the middle of the Room, a little let into the ground ; and if the Sunshine clear on the windows or doors thereof, open them to let in his Noon-beams, but be sure to shut them close again as soon as he declines the door.

February.

In the Orchard or Kitchen-Garden.

Cover the roots of your Fruit-trees that were before bared, and yet plant those Trees you could not the last Month; and still be cleansing Trees from Moss, and the VVebs of Carcerpillars from the tops of twigs. Begin to graft Apples, some Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c.

The best way of grafting old Stocks, known by few: Cut the body of the Tree off four or five foot above the ground; when the head pared, take a small Gouge, such as Joyners use, with which strike out a small scollop out of the stake where you intend to place each Graft; then with a suitable VVimble bore a hole in every Scollop into the wood of the Stock; then mark your Grafts with the same Gouge through the Rind, and fit the lower parts of them to the holes, so as that your Scollops of the Grafts and Stock may joyn together; then clay them according to the rule of grafting: Stocks thus grafted shall be cover'd in three years, and bear plentifully: the Cions will grow most inward, therefore prune the inward parts, leaving the outmost sprouts for spreaders. This way preserves old moil Trees the longer in bring, than otherwise would have decayed: place Earth a foot length about boughs for circumposition. Sow and set Beans, Pease, Asparagus, Radish, Parsnips, Carrots, Onions, Garlicke. Plant Cabbage-plants, Potatoes, Parsly, Spinage, and other hardy Pot-Herbs. Transplant your Winter-Colliflower, to have early, into rich Soil. Now be making Hot-beds to sow your Musk-mellon-seeds, and Cucumbers, at the full Moon in this Month, which must first be steeped in new Cows-Milk twenty four hours; then placed three in a hole, and the Bed covered, bended or arched Rods over it to support the Covering, which must be Canvas, Hair-cloth, or Mats, &c. till they peep, which they will in seven days; then uncovered in the Sun-shine, or clear Air, but covered

February

red again at night. Still keep close your Conservatory. Water Orange-trees, Lemons, &c. with Water wherein Sheeps dung hath been steeped two or three days in the Air or Sun; but let it not touch the leaves of your Plants, for it will destroy them.

In the Flower-Garden.

Sow Auricula-seeds into mallow Earth, and sow the same but one thick; place best Auricula in Pots in the Sun; secure your choice Flowers in Beds with Tiles, if they appear above ground, and plant some Anemones, the Weather open, for later Flowers; place your Boxes sown with choice Seed, free from sharp winds, and secured from too much wet.

MARCH.

In the Orchard, or Kitchen Garden.

Bestir your self now in grafting; and early on good Plum stocks graft Apricocks, Nectarines, and Peaches; Many may miss, but never all yet with me: Raise up Pots of earth to convenient branches, which degg down therein, first slitting the underside where you lay them, they shall by *October* following, being often water'd, put forth knobs or roots, and both grow when cut off, and well set in rich Earth; and one Tree so taking, is worth ten others, because each Sprout or Shoot from the root is the same kind, when those of inoculated or grafted, are only the Plumbs grafted or inoculated. Stake and bind up weak Shrubs and Plants, slip and set Sage, Rosemary, Lavender, Time, (except Mastick, being too early;) sow Endive, Succory, Leeks, Radish, Beets, Par-nips, Skirrets,

March.

rets, Parsly, Sorrel, Bugloss, Burrage, Chervils, &c. Sow Lettuce, Onions, Garlick, Purslan, Turnips, Pease, Carrots, Cabbages, Cresses, Fennel, Marjoram, &c. Transplant Medicinal Plants, string your Strawberry-Beds; cover your Musk-Melon-plants on your Hot-Bed with Beer-glasses till you remove them.

In your Flower-Garden.

Sow Auricula-seeds as directed, at *Michaemus*; also Sweet-Williams, Wall Flower, Stock-*July*-flowers, *Venus* Looking-glass, Candy-Tuffs, French Honisuckles, Primrose and Cowslip seeds, Lark-spurs, Rose-Campions, Lichnis, Campanula, Indian Scabious &c. also Pinks, or rather *July*-flower-seeds; on your Hot-Beds sow *Flos Africanus*, or French Marigolds, Amaranths, *Nasturtium Indicum*, or Indian Cresses, *Mirabilis Peruviana*, or Marvel of the World, &c. Sensible and humble Plants, Transplant *July*-flowers, Auricula's, if occasion, and all other fibrous rooted Plants, new earthing up your unremoved Auricula's, *July*-flowers, &c. Pluck up Weeds whilst young, after a gentle Shower.

A P R I L.

In the Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Sow Marjoram, Hysop, Basil, Time, Winter-Savoury Scurvigrass, Lettice, Purslan, Radish, Marigolds, Carnations, &c. Set Slips of Artichokes, Lavender, Time, Rosemary; set French Beans, remove tender Shrubs, slip them after showers.

April.

In your Flower-Garden, or for it.

Continue Hot-beds for Exoticks that arrive not to perfection without them, and remove them into them, till the Air and common Earth be qualified with sufficient warmth to preserve them abroad. Take out your Indian Tuberoses, parting their off-sets, (not breaking their fangs,) and put them into natural Earth, (not forced,) in a Pot, a larger of rich Mold beneath, and about it, to nourish the Fibres, but not touch the bulbs; then plunge your Pots in a Hot-bed temperately warm, giving them no water till they spring, and then put them under a South-wall; in dry weather water them freely, and expect in *August* a rare Flower. Thus treat the Narcissus of *Japan*, or *Garnsey-Lilly* for a later Flower. Put Tiles over your best Tulips, which are commonly set together to be so served. Begin to open the doors and windows of your green House, and use the Inhabitants by degrees to the Air. Shelter your young seedling Auricula's from hot gleams of the Sun, or expect them all to be kill'd: What Auricula's that are striped, that any part of them come of a self-colour, so mark, that it may, if not presently, be parted from the rest; for otherwise 'twill infect the whole, and after come all of a self-colour, and never return again. Let not Weeding be forborn.

M A Y.

M A Y.

In your Orchard or Kitchen-Garden.

You may in this Month begin to inoculate according as you find your buds ready, which take off the middle of your sprouts.

In your Flower-Garden.

Transplant Amaranths, Flos Africanus, Nasturtium Indicum, Mirabilia Peruviana, &c. from off your Hot-beds into good and rich soil, as much as may be in the Sun, where they may stand and bear flowers. Bring out your Oranges, Limons, and other Greens, out of the Conservatory, and you may now transplant and remove them into Boxes fill'd with good natural Earth, taken from under the Turf in good Pasture-ground, and mixt with one part of rotten Cow-dung, putting Sticks, Brick-bats, Shells, or any Rubbish that will make the Earth lie light, and make passage for the water at the bottom; cut the bottom-roots especially a little; set your Plant therein, but not too deep; rather let some of the roots appear above ground; then settle them with temperate water, but not too much, and set them in the shade for ten or twelve days, then expose them to the Sun. Give all your housed Plants fresh Earth at the top, in place of some of the old a hand depth taken away; with a Fork loosen the rest, without hurting or wounding the roots; let what you add be excellent soil, well consumed, and well sifted, that the virtue thereof may wash in, and comfort the Plant: when you unhouse them, cleanse them from their contracted dust, Gather the seeds of your Anemonies as the Dew rises, or you will lose it by the wind; sow hot and Aromatick Herbs, and in the full Moon plant Stock-Gilliflowers in Beds, pluck up Weeds before they seed-

J U N E.

J U N E.

In your Orchard or Kitchen-Garden.

Inoculate Apricocks, Peaches, Nectarines, Cherries, Plums, Apples and Pears. Gather Herbs to keep, in the full Moon, and dry them in the Sun. Water new planted Trees, and put Fern half rotted about their stems. Take off exuberant or needless Branches from your Vines, stopping the Joint. Sow Lettice, Chervil, Radish, &c. Distil Aromatick Plants. Let neither Limbeck nor Still lie idle.

In the Flower-Garden.

Transplant Autumnal Cyclamens Gather the ripe seeds of choice Flowers. Inoculate Jasmines, Roses, and Rose Shrubs. Take up Anemonies, Ranunculus, Tulip roots, keeping them so as they do not mould, till you plant them again. Lay *July*-flowers, which will strike root in six weeks, and be ready for transplanting into a light loamy Earth, mixt with excellent rotten soil, and sifted; plant six or eight in a Pot, to save room in Winter, and keep them well from too much Rain. What *July*-flowers are now blown, of good kinds, keep for seed, letting them have but few Layers to give nourishment to, and but few Buds; you will find the Seed-pod to be fill'd with the fairer seed, and to hold the more certainly. Preserve not any for this purpose that break their Pods; be sure to keep your earliest Flowers for this end, that the seed may have Sun enough to ripen them, preserving them as much as may be, from wet.

J U L Y.

JULY.

In your Orchard or Kitchen-Garden.

Water young planted Trees and Layers; prune Apricocks and Peaches, leaving the most likely Shoots well placed; stop the exorbitant shoots of Vines at the second joint above the Fruit: let Olatory Herbs that you would save, run to seed, Sow Lettice, Radish, Chervil, &c. for young Salleting.

In your Flower-Garden.

Slip stocks, and other lignous Plants and Flowers: lay Mirtles, Jasmines, and other Greens: Make trial of the same by Orange-trees; if they take, they will certainly be the more hardy. Lay also July-flowers that were not fit to lay before, and cut off withered stalks of Flowers, Clip Box out of order, after rain. Sow Anemony seeds in fine sifted rich Earth in Bed or Boxes. Take up early Autumnal Cyclamens, and transplant them as soon as may be; gather early Cyclamen seeds, and sow it in Pots presently. The end of this Month sift your Beds of Off-sets of Tulips, and for Anemonies, Ranunculus. &c. it wil prepare it for replanting with such things as you have ready in Pots, or to set in naked ground till the next season: as Amaranths, Mirabilia Peruviana, Nasturtium Indicum, &c. that the Beds may not lie bare and naked, or unfurnished.

AUGUST

AUGUST.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Prune off superfluous Branches and Shoots of the second Spring. Pluck up Suckers. Inoculate early, if at all, in this Month. Sow Colliflowers and Cabbages for Winter Plants. Sow Corn-salter, Marygolts, Lettice, Carrots, Parsnips, Spinage, Onyons, curled Endive, Angelica, Scurvygrass, Larks-heel, Columbines, Iron-colour'd Fox-gloves, Holihocks, and such Plants as endure Winter. Transplant such Lettice you would have abide all Winter; pull up ripe Onyons, Garlick, &c. gather Oistory-seeds; clip such Herbs before the Full Moon, an handfal high. Sow Purslain, Chervil, &c. Make Summer-Syder, and Pery. Gather Seeds of Shrubs, being ripe.

In the Flower-Garden.

Take bulb roots of Lillies, &c. Bartholomew-tide, the only secure season for removing and laying Perennial Greens, Oranges, Lemons, Mirtles, Phylareas, Oleanders, Jasmine, Arbutus, and other rare Shrubs, as Pomegranates, Roses, and whatever is most obnoxious to Frosts, taking the shoots and branches of the last Spring, and peging them down with a hook-stick in very rich Earth and Soil, perfectly consumed; water them on all occasions in Summer; by this time Twelve-month they will be ready to remove into good Earth set in the shade, kept moderately moist: three Weeks past, set them in some more airy place, but not in the sun, till fifteen Days more. Now new Earth in your Pots of Auricula's, transplant and divide their roots into a light rich Earth: Also your best Primroses and Oxlips: Also your Campions, or *Lychnis Galcidonicus*. Transplant seedling *Ancinonies*; set *Goldchicums*, Spiderworts, *Fritillaries*, &c.

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Gather your ripe Winter-Fruit be sure in dry Weather. You may yet sow Lettuce, Raddish, Spinage, &c. and Winter-Herbs. Transplant most part of eating, and Physical Herbs, Artichoaks, and Asparagus-roots, and Strawberries, &c.

In the Flower-Garden.

As the weather directs, about *Michaelmas*, in fair weather, be sure avoid a foggy day, retire your choice Greens, and rarest Plants (being dry) into the Conservatory; as Oranges, Lemons, Indian and Spanish Jasmynes, Oleanders, Barba Jovis, Amomum Plinii, Citrus Lunarus, Chamælea Tricoccus, Cistus Ledan Clusii, Dates, Aloes, Sedums, &c. ordering them with fresh Mould, as taught in *May*, to nourish them all the Winter, leaving as yet the Doors and Windows open, giving them much Air, so the Wind's not sharp, nor Weather foggy, till the Weather's more cold and sharp; and as that increases, the more enclose them, till wholly shut up, as the Weather gives occasion: Mirtles will endure abroad near a Month longer. The cold coming on, set such Plants as will not endure the House, into the Earth, the Pots two or three inches lower than the surface of the Earth, under a Southern exposure, covering them with Glasses, cloath'd with sweet and dry Moss; but upon all fair Days, and in sunny and sweet showers, take them off. Thus preserve your Marum Syriacum, Cystus's, Geranicum, Nocte olens, Flos Cardinalis, Maracocs, seedling Arbutus, choice Ranunculus, and Anemonies; and thus covering them till *April*. Plant Tulips, and all bulbous roots, but your choice of each defer till the latter end of the next Month. Sow Auricula's, Crocus, Primrose, and Cowslip-seeds, Fritary, and Tulip-seeds, &c.

OCTOBER.

OCTOBER.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden

Trench ground for both; plant or transplant all sorts of Fruit-Trees, having lost their leaves; Wall Trees above a years grafting; lay bare the roots of old unthriving, or over-hasty blooming Trees; their Fruit dry, the Moon decreasing. Now is the time for setting Fruit-stores; which if the Fruit soon ripe, keep them in sand till now; set them three inches deep, the sharp end uppermost, and cover them with Fern or Straw to keep them warm in the Winter; but at Spring take it off. You may sow Cabbage, &c. for tender Salating.

In your Flower-Garden.

Set your choice Tulips; you may now also sow their seeds. Plant some Anemonies and Ranunculus's in prepared Earth, as directed in the *Vade Mecum*; but they must be covered, when they appear from the Frosts, that will otherwise kill them all: Therefore your best, set not till *December*. Remove your best and nicest *July-flowers* to shelter from much rain or Wet, and where Snow may not be apt to fall on them, and brush it off gently, when fallen on those that are not capable of shelter. And this Month trim them all up with fresh Mould.

NOVEMBER.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Furnish your Nursery with stocks for grafting your Melon-ground, and mix it with your richest earth, that of a last years Hot-bed, and lay it in ridges in the Spring. Trench and fit ground for Artichokes and Plant Trees that are standards, or for the Wall. Crop Asparagus, and cover it with long Dung and make Beds to plant in the Spring. Sow and for early Beans and Pease. Lay in Cellars to be transplanted in Spring, for seed, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Cabbages, and Colliflowers.

In the Flower-Garden.

Sow Auricula-seeds, cover peeping Ranunculus, &c. Plant fibrous Roots, Roses, Althea frutex, Lilax, Sringa's, Peonies, &c. If the weather require it, quite enclose your tender Plants, and Perennial Green Shrubs, &c. in your Conservatory, stopping all entrance of cold, especially sharp Winds: If the Plants are exceedingly dry, and it do not freeze, refresh them frequently with qualified water (i. e. mingled with a little Sheeps-dung, or Cow-dung. If it freeze in your Green-house, which you may know by a dish of water standing there, kindle some Charcoal, and put them in a hole sunk a little in the floor, in the middle thereof: At all other times, the Air warmed by the Sun-beams, if a fair day, and dawning full on the house shew them the light, but enclose them again before the Sun be quite gone off. Give not a drop of water to your Sedums, or Aloes, all Winter.

DECEMBER.


In your Orchard or Kitchen-Garden.

Plant Vines and Stocks for grafting: Prune Standard Trees: prune and cut Wall-fruit: Set early Beans and Pease: Trench ground, and dung it for Borders, planting Fruit Trees, &c.

In your Flower-Garden.

Preserve Anemonies and Ranunculus, and best July-flowers from great Rain, sharp Winds and Frost. Let the doors and windows of your Garden House be well matted, and guarded against Cold: Now set, in open weather, your best Ranunculus, in a bed of old rotten Thatch or Straw that is near turned to Earth, with good Mould. above and below them; also your best Anemonies, in a light, yet rich loamy Earth, sifted through a Wyer Riddle: Those now set, give you no other trouble, being out of the danger of Frost, they being past ere they come up. Mr. Evelyn gives good Advice in this Month, viz. Look to your Fountain Pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm Litter out of the Stable, a good thickness, lest the Frosts crack them. Do it in time.

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